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Boston Keeps Ninth Place In Census of U. S. Cities; Military Training Gains

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 23, 1940

In New England: Boston Retains Ninth Place

Boston retained its place as ninth largest City of the United States in the 1940 census, a study of the Federal figures showed today. Five other large Massachusetts cities also lost population to the suburbs. [Details: Page 9.]

Terming education the "backbone of democracy," more than 200 town officials, teachers, and graduates of Massachusetts' nine State Teachers' Colleges urged a special State commission not to close any of the institutions for economy. [Details: Page 9.]

The Boston Edison Company announced it will put rate reductions into effect by Oct. 1 that will save consumers $600,000 yearly. [Details: Page 9.]

The Boston League of Women Voters was told by Miss Marguerite Wells, National President, in a letter read at a meeting in Roxbury, that curtailment of peace-time civil liberties should be handled with discretion in war-time. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

U. S. Fleet Operations Remain Secret

HONOLULU (AP)—The United States Fleet continued mystery-veiled operations on the high seas today following departure of major units from Lahaina Roads and Pearl Harbor.

Lahaina Roads, Maui Island, where most of the Fleet had been based for a scheduled three-weeks maneuvers and target practice, was evacuated last Friday. Other units left Pearl Harbor yesterday.

In Washington: Farm Conservation Cut

The Senate Military Committee gave its approval today to comprehensive compulsory military training calling for registration of 42,000,000 men between 18 and 64 years.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that rates established for co-operation in the 1940 agricultural conservation program were cut 10 per cent. This action, it said, was necessitated by a decrease in anticipated funds and a larger participation in the program.

The proposed excess profits tax still in the drafting stage is seen in Administration circles as enriching the Treasury by $500,000,000 to $750,000,000 a year.

The War Department said that nine ordnance officers of the regular Army would be replaced on R. O. T. C. duty by reserve or retired officers, the regular officers being needed for duties in connection with the expansion of the Army and the purchase of defense materials.

The Senate voted, in the absence of legislation labeled important and ready for action, to recess until Thursday. Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican leader, said another recess would be agreed to Thursday with regular legislative sessions to start next week.

War Summary: British Income Tax Rises

An income tax rise of one shilling, raising the basic rate from 37½ to 42½ per cent, and compulsory deduction from wages and salaries, was provided for in an emergency budget called for today by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood. [Details: Financial Page.]

Air raids on a large scale were again exchanged between Britain and Germany, the Germans raiding all parts of Britain but doing little damage, the British reporting considerable damage to aircraft factories at Kassel and Wismar. Rome reported raids over the Egyptian and Kenya frontiers. [Details: Page 16.]

Canada's munitions effort pushed toward a new high with plans for immediate construction of 12 additional plants. Plants financed in whole or in part by the Government involve $80,000,000 with production estimated to exceed $400,000,000 a year. [Details: Page 4.]

Balkan problems are to be discussed this week end at Salzburg in a conference between German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Government leaders of Bulgaria and Rumania.

German repatriation in Bessarabia is to be discussed by a 12-man German delegation which arrived in Moscow. About 100,000 Germans would be involved in the province recently taken over by Russia.

The Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—while awaiting Russian approval of their request for union with the Soviet, began dividing 3,000,000 acres of former estates into 60-acre farms in line with plans for state control of property, industry, and banks.

Finland's Fascist party, the Fatherland Party, was allowed to resume activities by the Government following a year's suppression.

Hungary ousted from Parliament two leaders of the Arrow Cross, Hungarian Nazi party. They were charged with "endangering the national unity" by introducing a bill to grant partial administrative autonomy to Germans.

Japanese bombers blasted industrial and military works just outside Chungking, Chinese provisional capital.

King Carol's Government decreed two new anti-Semitic measures, forbidding marriages between Rumanians and Jews and prohibiting kosher cuts on poultry.

Foreign Power Orders Ryan Trainers

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—An $800,000 order from a foreign government for production of military trainers similar to those recently delivered to the United States Army was disclosed by the Ryan Aeronautic Company.

The country which ordered the trainers, nor the number of aircraft involved, was not made public. The order has been approved by the State Department.

Italian Line to Continue in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Italian Line issued a formal statement that its American organization was expected to "carry on indefinitely pending the resumption of trade." Talo Verrando, American director of the line, said the statement was occasioned by "rumors afloat" to the contrary.

In Havana: Defense Rail Line Proposed

Bolivia is planning to present to the Conference a vast plan for a "continental defense" railway which would run from Santos, Brazil, to Arica, Chile, via Bolivia.

The Conference elected Presidents for its "big three" commissions. Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the United States was chosen President of the Peace Commission; Leopold Melo of Argentina, of the Neutrality Commission; and Eduardo Suarez, Mexican Finance Minister, of the Economics Commission.

Toscanini Returns From South America

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Arturo Toscanini and the National Broadcasting Company orchestra, which he conducts, returned today from a tour of South America, where he made his debut as a conductor 54 years ago. The orchestra played 16 concerts on the tour.

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NYA Allots $553,458 For Work in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The National Youth Administration has just allocated $553,458 as Virginia's share for the financing of NYA student work during 1940 and 1941.

Of this amount, $266,718 is for the school work program and $286,740 is for the college and graduate work program.

Willkie Makes His Acceptance Speech Aug. 17

Will be at Elwood, Ind., his home — Meantime, he meets and mingles with people in West.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 23—Arriving here late today with two casual and intimate train-side chats behind him and a dozen more personal appearances ahead of him for the next two days, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, showed what he is going to do with the extra "vacation" which he has given himself by delaying his acceptance speech at Elwood, Ind., until Aug. 17. It had been tentatively set at sometime between Aug. 1 and Aug. 10.

He is plunging right into some very formal but effective get-acquainted pre-campaign campaigning. It is Mr. Willkie's own special brand of campaigning, very short on speeches but very long on meeting people, shaking hands, chatting, milling about, letting people see what manner of a man this Hoosier-New York utilities-farmer really is.

But a Willkie day is rarely without its news. At Brighton and Greeley, en route to Cheyenne, addressing crowds which gathered about his train, he again bluntly laid hold of President Roosevelt's repeated claim that the emergency made it inevitable that he run for a third term.

No Man Indispensable

"There is in this country," Mr. Willkie declared, "no such thing as an indispensable man. It is the essence of democracy that it develops the energies and initiative of men. It is only a set of circumstances which have made me the Presidential nominee of the Republican Party. There are many men qualified to be President of the United States."

On the train from Denver, at an informal press conference, Mr. Willkie announced that there would be no paid speakers employed during the campaign. He wants only men and women who believe so deeply in his cause that they will speak without compensation.

Mr. Willkie also announced that Raymond Leslie Buell, Round Table Editor of Fortune Magazine, has resigned his post to assist him. Mr. Buell will work with Russell Davenport and together they will function as Mr. Willkie's personal representatives in the campaign.

No Policy Speeches

Wherever crowds are, Mr. Willkie naturally gravitates, dragging his vacation behind him. Mr. Willkie likes to meet two or three people, two or three thousand, twenty or thirty thousand and today he was doing just that as he came to Cheyenne as the guest of this colorful community's famous frontier days celebration and rodeo.

The Republican candidate isn't making policy speeches—at least

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Masaryk Becomes Foreign Minister In Czech Cabinet

Jan Masaryk, son of the founder and first President of the Czechoslovakian Republic, who was named today as Foreign Minister in the Czech Government of Dr. Eduard Beneš, which has been formally recognized by Great Britain, declared he was greatly honored by the appointment.

Interviewed at Weston, the new Foreign Minister hailed recognition of Dr. Beneš' Government by Great Britain as a "political development of great significance," both for his countrymen now under Nazi domination and for Czechs all over the world.

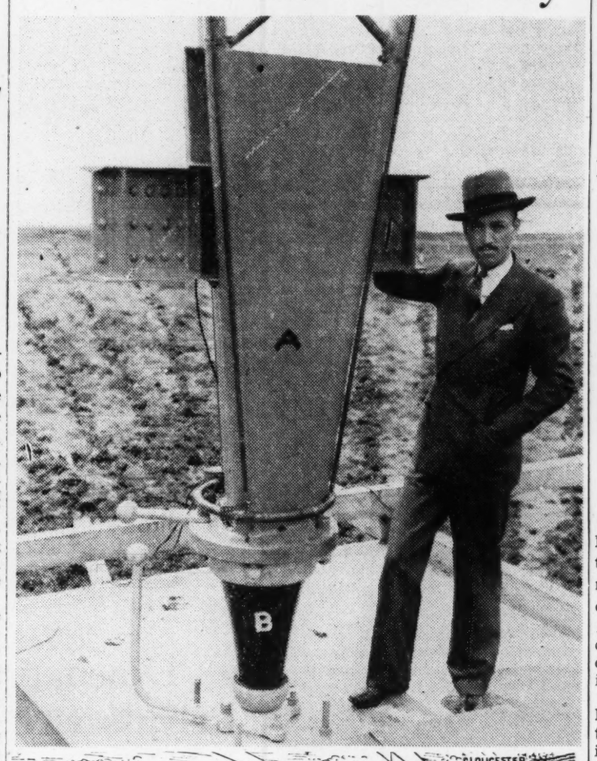
Pointing out that hitherto the Czechs had only a National Committee set up in London operating in behalf of the Czech people, Mr. Masaryk declared: "We now have a provisional government with all the prerogatives of such a body."

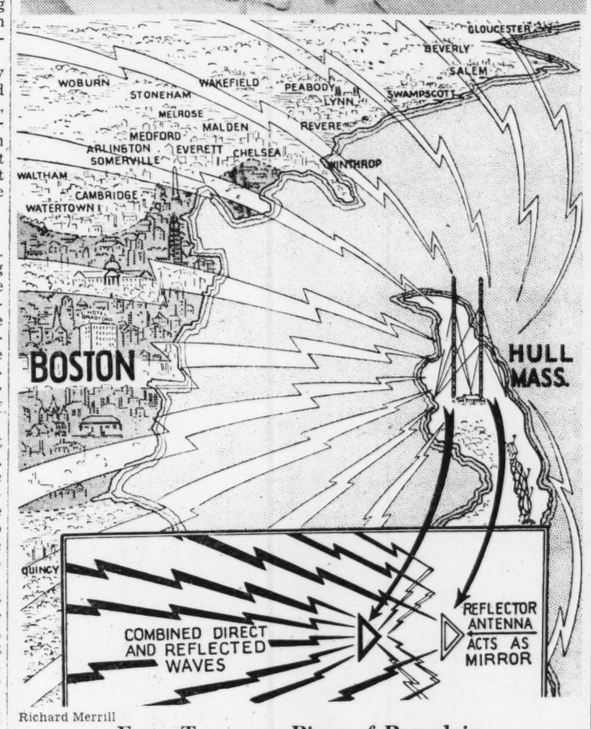
"The action of Great Britain in recognizing the Government of Dr. Beneš, now in London, who was appointed by my father to succeed him as head of the Czech Republic, gives further indication of that nation's desire to help my countrymen," Mr. Masaryk continued.

"During the battle of France this desire of the British Government was especially manifest. Every effort was made to save our people from Nazi domination in France by the removal of refugees and soldiers."

Last Sunday, the cause of Czechoslovakia received an impetus in Greater Boston when about 300 Czechs and their friends assembled on the estate of Mrs. Lincoln Filene in Weston and listened to the son of the founder of Czechoslovakia and to Dr Vladimir Hurbin, Czech Ambassador to the United States, make an appeal on behalf of their people.

New WBZ on Air Saturday





Richard Merrill

Forty Tons on a Piece of Porcelain

Top: Dwight A. Myer, Plant Engineer of Westinghouse Station WBZ, in Boston, standing beside the base of one of the two 40-ton antenna masts erected in Hull, Mass., for the new radiocast station. Bottom: Description of the use in which towers are employed to send all of the radio energy from the masts in the direction of Boston and New England and suppresses most of the sea-going signal.

Hull to Celebrate Opening Of WBZ's New Station There

An all-day celebration available to both radio listeners and the general public will mark the dedication on Saturday of Westinghouse Station WBZ's new 50,000-watt transmitter at Hull, Mass., an elaborate plant which will not only bring up to date most of the practices of modern radiocasting but will also anticipate future developments.

A bare two months less than its nineteenth year of operation WBZ will "switch over" to its new Hull transmitter at 9 p. m., on Saturday which will be followed by salutes from the National Broad-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

British Reject Hitler Peace As Paganism

Halifax, in reply to Nazi leader, rallies Empire to new 'crusade for Christianity.'

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, appearing in the Commons today, said nothing whatsoever about Reichsführer Hitler's so-called "appeal to reason," made last Friday in his Reichstag speech.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 23—Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax's reply to Reichsführer Hitler: "We shall not stop fighting until freedom, for ourselves and others, is secure," is Britain's answer to the Nazi peace offensive. It is the united response of England and the Empire, and it is final.

But the speech of the British Foreign Secretary radiocast yesterday is much more than this. It is Christendom's reply to paganism.

To force, this reply opposes freedom. To fear it opposes faith. To tyranny, it opposes prayer.

Crusade for Christianity

In its fundamental statement of these basic facts, there is no doubt that Lord Halifax's speech came straight from the heart of the people of Britain. Not all his listeners liked his presentation. Not every one agreed with all his points of religious doctrine. But with his insistence on freedom and his definition of this war as a "crusade for Christianity" there is full and heartfelt agreement.

Asking "what do we mean when we say we're fighting for freedom?" Lord Halifax got down at once to rock bottom. "We want to be able to live our own lives as we like, and not have to look over our shoulders all the time to see if the Gestapo is listening. We want to worship God as we like—and this religious freedom, based on conscience, we will not let go."

No one who has lived in England since the outbreak of the war can question that these are the primal feelings of the British people today. At the root of their resolution and solid resistance in the face of an impending attack and invasion, against apparently overwhelming odds, is the simple conviction that they are defending the cause of religious freedom.

This cause might not give the average Englishman much concern in the ordinary course of events. But the British people have seen what has happened on the continent. They have watched at uncomfortably close range the downfall and enslavement of France. The result has been that the people of Britain have become acutely conscious lately of how much freedom means to them.

It is this enhanced sense of concrete value of what hitherto seemed somewhat abstract that gives the full significance to Lord Halifax's contrasting pictures of a new Europe which Herr Hitler seeks to impose and of that which Britain envisages.

"For Hitler, force has become

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

U. S. Asks Action On Trusteeship Of War Colonies

London watches parley at Havana in light of new order for colonial setup.

Committee is urged to take over European possessions until a decision is reached.

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 23—at the moment when the two Americas are considering at Havana how to dispose of their surplus stocks of commodities, attention is being drawn here to the ironic fact that Britain, which at the outset of the war deliberately repudiated any territorial ambitions, is being forced by the logic of events into a position in which it controls practically the whole output of the colonial areas of the world.

The successive collapses of the Netherlands, Belgium, and France have separated the vast colonial empires of these three states from their European motherlands, with the result that the products of a majority of these territories except perhaps Algeria and Morocco, must henceforward be marketed under British auspices. This means that though their sovereignty is still vested in the old owners, their administration is modified so that the economy of these colonies can be brought into line with that of neighboring areas already under British control.

Orbit of the Empire

In fact, it can already be said that from a purely economic standpoint such important regions as the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, Madagascar, and the Dutch East Indies are now within the orbit of the British Empire. This colonial revolution is expected to play an important part when the time comes to consider the peace settlement. Not only has there never been a time when so many important raw materials have been under unified control, but this control itself is based on the voluntary pooling of resources as opposed to the compulsory unification which has been temporarily forced on Europe by Reichsführer Hitler.

Thus, practically unnoticed, there is already beginning to take shape an outline of a new world order envisaged in the current radiocast by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, when he spoke of an "international society of free nations" in which there is a "central control which could harmonize the freedom of each with the proper functioning of the whole of human society."

In this new world, said General Smuts, "intercourse between the Nations will be free and the commerce, economics, and finance will be freed of all hampering restrictions and obstructions."

Program From Havana

If, as it is hoped here, the deliberations at Havana lead the two American Continents to begin the developing of their economic policies in the direction indicated by General Smuts, there will be an immediate basis for the important exchange of commodities between these two groups of free peoples: North and Latin Americas on the one hand and the countries associated with the British Commonwealth of Nations in the war against Hitlerism on the other.

The latter group handles practically the whole of the World's rubber output, a large proportion of tin, and tropical vegetable oils, and is self-supporting in regard to a great number of other essential products. By bartering its surpluses of these commodities for the agricultural and industrial surpluses of the two American Continents it can provide itself with the sinews of war to defeat Herr Hitler's attempt to build what General Smuts described as "a new mechanized Europe with some of the form but none of the substance of freedom—a Europe in which the units will be held together by the central controls of Nazi ideology and Nazi economics, with the mailed fist in the background."

Blockade Chief Weapon

The blockade looms large as the immediate weapon by which Britain and its associates—there is reason to believe that Czechoslovakia will soon be recognized as one of them—hopes to defeat the Hitlerist menace to world freedom. It involves the using of Britain's seapower to deny Germany and Italy, as well as the countries temporarily under their heel, of many of the essential commodities. The most regrettable hardships thus imposed on many innocent individuals are felt to be the only alternative if Nazidom is not to be allowed to fasten its chains of servitude on the world for centuries.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 23 (AP)—An effort to make French colonies "secure"—which under present military conditions would mean secure for Germany—is the interpretation placed by German radio reports on the South American visit of Camille Chautemps.

The former Vice-Premier of the Pétain Government of France is to visit Brazil as the first call on his tour. French Ambassador Jules Henry informed the Brazilian Foreign Ministry today the mission of M. Chautemps would give French diplomats in South America "an accurate, clear view of the political position" of France as a result of the German conquest and Government reorganization.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, July 23 — Following up United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's recommendation, made yesterday before the Pan-American Conference, for a collective trusteeship for European possessions in the New World, the United States delegation today put before the convention a proposal for just such a joint trusteeship.

It asked for the immediate establishment of machinery to perfect such an inter-American mandate. And it urged while such machinery was being established that a committee be named to take over possessions in question if they at any time seem menaced prior to ratification of the joint trusteeship.

There has been evidence of certain opposition to the United States trusteeship suggestion, primarily stemming from Argentina. The Argentine proposal, it is learned on high authority, is rather for self determination by the colonies involved of their future status. Mexico also has made a counter-proposal by recommending that the entire system of colonial possessions in the Americas be stopped.

Position of U. S.

The United States is in a particularly sensitive position due to the continued refusal to grant statehood to Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Also, some French and other colonies are too small to maintain full independence. Under the indicated Argentine solution of allowing a vote for self determination of such colonies, they could voluntarily attach themselves to a stronger power.

Mr. Hull spoke only of a collective trusteeship, implying some form of mandate, but carefully protected against abuses.

The Argentine delegate, Dr. Leopoldo Melo, in a last minute decision to speak at the first session devoted to the statement of national policies, signaled rough waters ahead in a few significant phrases.

While pledging full Argentine support for the ideals of inter-American solidarity, Dr. Melo warned against any action in Havana that might place the Americas in an awkward position before the rapid changes in Europe.

Opposition Noted

Similar and anticipated Argentine-Uruguay-Chilean opposition already is making itself felt against economic regionalism. One delegate pointed out that roughly 60 per cent of South American exports go outside the Americas.

If the United States desires to compel the Nazis to buy South American surpluses through an inter-American marketing pool, this delegate asked, how can the Reich pay except in manufactured goods competing with United States factories?

A complete cartel controlling all American surpluses is meeting similar resistance and the United States delegation is itself speaking now of agreements only on certain key commodities.

Cuban Secretary of State Miguel Angel Campa, elected President of Consultations, called for the abandoning of "merely precautionary methods" and the entering fully upon a "very acute period of vigilant activity of a marked defensive character."

In its work the Havana consultation carries forward each of the

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

Intimate Message from Washington

President's Request for $500,000,000 for Export-Import Bank to Use in South America Should Give Nazis Food for Thought

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's request that Congress increase the capitalization of the Export-Import Bank by $500,000,000 so that it "may be of greater assistance to our neighbors south of the Rio Grande," has fired a powder train of speculation here as to just what role is being prepared for the Bank in the Anti-Nazi drama now being played in the New World.

The Presidential request is arousing particular interest in that it comes at a time when the chances for any New-World cartel plan, whereby the Western Hemisphere would market its exports through a central distributing agency, are seen as diminishing rapidly. Little is being said in White House or State Department circles about the plan which was conceived with such high hopes a few weeks ago and many better informed officials here believe that the Export-Import Bank may be called upon to fill the cartel's role.

This substitution of roles is made all the more probable, observers here believe, by President Roosevelt's request that "some of the restrictions on its operations" be removed. At present, the bank has stringent regulations covering the size of loans and the conditions under which they can be made and it is recognized that some of these regulations would act as a bar to the extension of large credit to many Latin-American nations.

As currently set up, the Bank is limited in the amount that it may have outstanding in any one country to $20,000,000. While this sum would be considerable in the case of such smaller nations as El Salvador or Ecuador, it might not be sufficient to meet the demands of such nations as Argentina, Brazil or Chile. Thus, President Roosevelt is seen as asking for a grant of power to the bank sufficient to enable it to extend such loans as the Department of Commerce—and the Department of State—think are justified on either commercial or diplomatic grounds.

The State Department official pointed out yesterday that the extra half-billion capitalization requested by the President would bring the bank's funds, when no loans are out or commitments made, to $700,000,000. This sum, he added, comes fairly close to the total of Latin America's annual exports to Europe.

While the bank would operate differently from a cartel plan, the extension of vast credits south of the Rio Grande, coupled with a partial alleviation of Latin-American exports that may result from the Havana Conference, would give the 20 Latin-American republics enough ready money to foster that industrialization which, it is recognized here, must form the basis for any lasting Latin-American economic and political independence.

A further indication that loans to Latin America rather than an untried attempt to market exportable surpluses—particularly in the face of Argentinian hesitancy—is seen here in Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' announcement to reporters that they may legitimately expect that Congress will very shortly take up the question of legislation necessary to complete American adherence to the Inter-American Bank. This Bank, in which Pan American participation will buy stock, will lend money to participants for the development of national resources and well-being.

It is widely held here that the substitution of Export-Import Bank loans for an absolute, overall cartel plan would eliminate a major stumbling-block before the latter—namely, Latin-American opposition to tying itself up 100 per cent with the United States in any scheme involving control of its exports. Credits from Washington, while placing Latin America under a financial obligation to this country, would permit the individual nations to work out their economic difficulties in their own way.

Joseph G. Harrison.

Naturalized Frenchmen Face New Quiz on Status

VICHY, France, July 23 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain's government quickly set the stage for thorough action against undesirable naturalized citizens in a "France for Frenchmen" Movement by announcing the status of all who acquired citizenship since 1927 will be re-examined.

Cancellation of citizenship will be simply by decree.

No mention was made of any racial or other motives, but the Committee named under Minister of Justice Alibert is given full power to annul naturalizations on any scope deemed necessary.

More French Ships

VICHY, France, July 23 (AP)—The new French Government announced today a program to modernize and increase the French Merchant Marine while "renouncing" large and elaborately furnished liners such as the Normandie.

[The Normandie at present is in New York Harbor and Great Britain has announced she would seize any French merchant ships found plying the seas.]

Admiral Jean Darlan, Secretary-General of the French Military and Merchant Marine, said in explaining the new program that wealthy passengers wanting to travel quickly would be obliged to use planes. Others in less hurry would travel on cargo-passenger steamers.

Admiral Darlan advocated attachment of a maritime aerial service to his Department for greater co-ordination. French shipyards in the future will concentrate on motorships carrying both passengers and cargos and having a speed of about 20 knots, he said.

Admiral Darlan also announced an end of yearly vacations for crew members. Instead a plan will be used under which crews will be sent on paid holidays lasting until ships are ready to leave port.

Stress Strength

GRENOBLE, France, July 23 (AP)—Jean Borotra, former international tennis star and now France's Director of Sports, has announced physical education henceforth will occupy a place of importance equal to that of intellectual education in French schools.

The newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois, in a dispatch from Vichy, quoted Borotra as saying his job in the revolutionized educational scheme will be difficult because of the nation's "softness and previous indifference."

Farmers Recalled

VICHY, France, July 23 (AP)—Farmers and farm workers who fled to unoccupied France from areas held by the Germans must return to their homes immediately, the National Defense Ministry announced today.

The Ministry said the order, carrying out an greement with high German authorities, also applies to personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farm Cooperative officials.

Under the agreement, the order continued, all such persons having motor vehicles must be given sufficient gasoline to take them to their homes, despite shortage of motor fuel in the unoccupied zone.

Partial Dry Ban

VICHY, France, July 23 (AP)—A partial prohibition of hard liquor has been introduced under the Pétain Government with the suppression of nomadic distillers.

These formerly went from farmhouse to farmhouse distilling wine and cider of the farmers.

Navy Points Strength Gain Following '33

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—In a statement issued under White House auspices, the Navy yesterday indirectly entered the argument over responsibility for the present state of national defense.

Entitled "The Decline and Rise of United States Naval Power 1921-1940," the statement pictured the Navy's strength as declining from first to fourth rank between 1921 and 1933, and as resurging after 1933, when the Roosevelt administration took charge after 12 years of Republican rule.

Political parties, however, were not mentioned in the summary, and no reason for its publication was attached to the statement.

A department spokesman said, however, that it was compiled to answer numerous queries about the Navy's strength.

Noting that 31 United States capital ships were scrapped or demilitarized by the 1921 Washington Treaty, with a sacrifice of $277,000,000, the statement said:

"With those ships we would today have a more powerful battle line than we can hope to have in the next six years."

Adding that 206 more ships were scrapped by the 1930 London Treaty, the statement said, "Thus we reduced the Nation's naval defense by a fleet almost as large as our entire fleet today."

"The treaties allowed us to build ships as replacements, but we didn't build them," the statement continued. "Of some 150 combatant ships which we were allowed to lay down between 1922 and 1933 we actually did lay down only 25 and completed 14!"

The statement listed these accomplishments since 1933:

The Navy has started or contracted for 242 combatant vessels and commissioned 124.

Shipbuilding personnel in navy yards has increased from 4,969 men to 28,800.

Naval personnel has increased from 90,334 to 105,451; Marine Corps, from 15,927 to 27,542—an overall increase of 63 per cent.

Naval planes have increased from 1,066 to 2,100, with 2,000 on order.

Canal Zone Labor Laws Disrupting Panama Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALBOA, Canal Zone—A serious economic situation is in store for the Republic of Panama as a result of the United States legislation which makes it possible for Panamanian citizens to enjoy the same rights and privileges as American citizens while they are employed by the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, or the U. S. Army on the Canal Zone during the current "emergency construction period."

With hundreds of jobs available daily, a peculiar situation is coming into existence.

Wages paid for clerks in Panama are low—ranging from $40 to $85 a month for employment requiring, at the very least, eight hours a day. Office workers are the most highly paid. Executive positions in nearly all businesses (the majority of which are foreign-owned or controlled) are held by alien residents of Panama. Routine clerical positions are filled from among Panamanian applicants.

Wages for U. S. Government jobs on the Canal Zone are not less than $37.50 a month and not more than $80 a month for adults, the average Silver roll (alien personnel) job being about $45 monthly.

The advantage of obtaining employment on the Canal Zone with a U. S. Government agency lies not in the salary—which certainly is no larger than the pay to be received for certain types of work in the Republic—but in the privileges coincident with employment on the "sanctified strip," as the Zone sometimes is termed.

A Panamanian citizen employed by the United States government on the Canal Zone either on the Gold roll (American citizens) or the Silver roll (alien personnel) is entitled to purchase duty-free goods in the Panama Railroad Company's commissaries. These products, naturally, are less expensive than identical items in the Republic of Panama—if, indeed, they are available Sometimes they are as much as 50 per cent less in price than the same goods in Panama.

Panamanians in the employ of the United States Government are allowed to bring into the Republic all such duty-free items provided the goods are for consumption by the employee and members of his immediate family, under the conditions of a treaty existing between the governments of Panama and the United States.

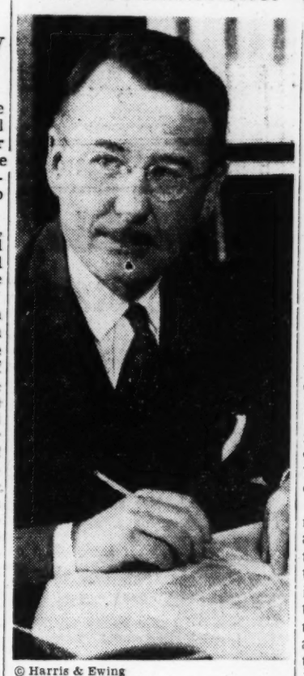
A total of $15,000,000 recently was authorized by Congress and work on the construction of a third set of locks was got under way. In view of this, it is to be expected that early in the fiscal year of 1940-41 a large number of Panamanian citizens will be hired by the United States Government at rates of pay equal to those of American citizens.

This is a step forward, certainly, when seen in the light of the "good neighbor" policy. But what kind of a situation does it create for the Republic of Panama?

By the score today, Panamanian citizens are applying for work on the Zone. By the score, they are being given work. In the course of two or three months, several hundred men are taken on by the Canal and this means that several hundred men are not available for employment in the Republic of Panama. It also means that several hundred men spend their wages in the Zone commissaries (by using scrip issued to them for commissary purchases, the value of which is deducted from their monthly pay), and that several hundred men are directing their purchasing power not into the Republic of Panama, of which they are citizens, but into the agencies of the U. S. government.

There is nothing wrong in this except economically. Of those several hundred men hired within a period of 60 to 90 days, at least two thirds will be given places of residence on the Canal Zone for the duration of their employment. Residing on the Zone, these men are not obliged to pay taxes in the Republic of Panama. And gone is another source of revenue for the Panama government.

New Commissioner



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W. R. Johnson

Who has been appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as Commissioner of Customs. Mr. Johnson, former chief counsel of the Customs Bureau, succeeds Basil Harris, who resigned to enter private business.

Knudsen Guards Army Rights In Production of Warplanes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—The National Defense Advisory Commission revealed today that the Army had asked William Knudsen, head of the Commission's Production Division, to make sure that a new British order for 1,200 American airplanes did not interfere with the Army's own procurement plan.

Although sparing in comment, Commission spokesmen indicated that Mr. Knudsen felt that both British and American warplane orders could be so co-ordinated that both demands could be met easily and promptly. Mr. Knudsen is charged with ironing out all bottlenecks that appear in the manufacturing end of the national defense program and the production of airplanes is understood to constitute a major bottleneck.

Meanwhile, Congressional committees are working morning, afternoon and sometimes evenings to speed the many bills comprising the national defense program on its way. Major current efforts center around appropriations for the two-ocean navy, the $4,000,000,000 army expansion program and certain revisions in tax laws covering national defense industries.

Testimony Concluded

Navy officers and Navy Department officials today finished their testimony behind the closed doors of a House Appropriations Subcommittee, urging that Congress begin immediate consideration of appropriations, amounting to nearly $1,000,000,000 which would enable the Navy to begin work on its 6-year expansion program.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, who did most of the testifying, explained to Committeemen that under the authorization signed by the President last week the Navy wished to begin immediate work on 109,000 tons of fighting ships. These ships, the laying of whose keels will cost an estimated $178,000,000, will lead off a construction that is intended to give the United States more than 3,000,000 tons of fighting ships by 1946.

The issue of fortifying Guam was injected into hearings before the House Naval Affairs Committee today when Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota urged the Committee to recommend an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the fortification of this Western Pacific island. Previous attempts of the Navy to obtain permission to fortify it have failed through Congressional fear that such a move would bring trouble from Japan.

Skilled Labor Shortage

At the same hearing, Rear Admiral Ben Morrell told the Committee that the Navy was satisfied with the way work was progressing on its construction projects but warned that there will be a shortage of skilled labor when the construction program reaches its height. He said that organized labor would not agree that such a shortage would develop.

The Army's day on Capitol Hill will begin tomorrow when a group of Army officers and War Department officials, led by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, will appear to explain the uses to which the army will put the $4,000,000,000 requested by President Roosevelt in his special defense message.

The Navy Department announced that it was developing six mechanized Marine Corps battalions of 750 men each, whose duty it would be in time of trouble to reach the danger zone first as position seizing units. The men would be transported in refitted destroyers and will be outfitted with tanks, artillery and other material of mechanized warfare.

Each unit's equipment will be kept on board at all times so that no time would be lost in getting away if the sailing order came.

Hemisphere Defense

The Marine Corps announcement, together with yesterday's revelation that the Navy is buying up fast and modern ocean liners to be used as transports, is seen here as proof of the Navy's determination to be ready to defend all parts of the Western Hemisphere, if it is called upon to do so.

Swift landing units would be of particular service in case of any trouble in Latin America between nations of this hemisphere and European powers. With the Marines having established landing bases and having set up defensive equipment, larger bodies of fighting men could be transported more slowly aboard the Navy's newly acquired transports.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee, announced that he intended to bring up for consideration this week a bill providing $25,000,000 for the expansion of Tennessee Valley Authority power facilities. These facilities, which would aid in the production of aluminum needed for the manufacture of airplanes, have been requested by Edward R. Stettinius, head of the Defense Commission's Raw Material Procurement Division, but previous action was blocked by a trio of Republican representatives.

40-Hour Week

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 23 (AP)—Col. Philip Braken Fleming, National Wage and Hour Administrator, said yesterday he believed the United States should conform to a 40-hour week in its preparedness program.

The 40-hour week goes into effect Oct. 24 under the Wage-Hour Law. Colonel Fleming said the shorter week would relieve unemployment and promote efficiency.

"Its nonsense that France was losing the war on account of a 40-hour week for those employed in its program of national defense," said the Administrator in an interview.

"Their law was nothing like ours. They stepped up working hours from 40 to 48 a week and continued at the same pay. . . ."

Mass Evacuation Bogged; Private Groups Push Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—While the mass child evacuation scheme remained in the realm of hopes and blueprints, due to lack of transportation and British governmental sanction, private refugee efforts today had brought still more children to Canada, opened more American homes and institutions for evacuee youngsters and increased the number of child refugees cared for in European war zones.

Twenty-eight English mothers and children have been brought to Canada and 10 more children are en route to stay "for the duration" as guests of the Canadian affiliate of the International Business Machines Corporation, it was announced by Thomas J. Watson, President, today.

The Canadian War guests, which came over in response to the corporation's offer to provide a refuge for families of its British affiliated company, will be established as a colony on a lake-front estate at Bronte, Ontario. The estate, purchased for the purpose, includes a working farm, an orchard, bathing beach and lawns. Adequate school and church facilities are available at Bronte.

Adoptions to Date

Heeding the appeal of the Save the Children Federation for funds to help care for refugee children in Euorpean war zones, Americans thus far have "adopted" 68 boys and girls, including 25 Polish Children, 16 Finnish, and 17 children apportioned among Dutch, Belgian, French, Jewish, Hungarian, Norwegian and Czechoslovakian nationalities, the Federation announced today.

The Federation's program, designed to care for children who cannot be evacuated, permits "adoption" of a child by payment of $5 a month, which assures placement of the child in a private family with all maintenance expenses paid. Foster parents are privileged to send gifts in addition, and letters are exchanged if communication is possible, the Federation said.

Typical of the children assisted, it is said, is this case history:

"Nasti Muttu, born April 20, 1929. Healthy, but undernourished. The father deceased. The mother and her six children lived in territory now ceded to Russia. They were imprisoned before being repatriated to Finland, where they arrived without resources."

Present Facilities

Meanwhile, at the offices of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children it was announced that a check of 11 major cities by the Committee's Child Care Division showed present facilities for the temporary reception of 4,500 children at any one time, pending their distribution to individuals or group destinations.

The Committee announced that it has had inquiries from 35 groups in Great Britain who wish to send over 1,500 children if American homes are available. Duncan McCulloch, director of the Committee's School and College Division, said that American schools, colleges and institutions have offered permanent or temporary accommodations for more than 11,000 children.

The Queen Wilhelmina Fund had reported today that 6,000 contributions for a total of $301,866 have been received. Funds have been distributed, it said, through the Netherlands Red Cross in Britain and through its representatives elsewhere in Europe outside German-occupied territory.

Willkie to Accept Aug. 17

Continued from Page 1

he invariably announces he isn't; says that he has promised a "diminutive but determined little lady" that he won't, but the newspaper correspondents never know what he will say until he has finished his "few words," for he is as likely as not to go into a diatribe against appeasement or confess that he is running for President of his own free will because he'd like to be President. He sometimes promises in high good faith to make his speeches "innocuous" but evidently he doesn't know how very well.

That is the kind of trip he is on now, and it is apparent that he is going to do a good bit of this between now and Aug. 17. He seriously intends to deliver no major or policy speeches until his acceptance and thus, while he is not attempting to sell Willkie ideas and objectives in this phase of his campaign, he is out selling, and seriously, Willkie the man to thousands of Westerners from all the Rocky Mountain States. These crowds are important crowds—important to any presidential candidate—in that these state and regional celebrations draw representative men and women from all neighboring States; men and women whom he intends to win as retail salesmen for his brand of politics when they get back home.

Meeting the People

Today in Wyoming and tomorrow in Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, when the State will commemorate the anniversary of its entry into the Union, he makes personal appearances before throngs of many thousands of people and, while political oratory is mostly out, Mr. Willkie is quite evidently doing his cause no harm.

All this is what makes a Willkie vacation a misnomer.

The nominee was up early today. Not much after 5:30 o'clock, to be exact, he drove to the Colorado Springs Airport, flew to Denver at 6:45 with 16 correspondents and a flock of photographers, boarded the Denver Post's special train at 8:15, made rear-platform stops and now here in Cheyenne is still at it drawing more attention at the rodeo as the guest of Gov. Nels T. Smith than all the bucking steers and fancy cowgirl riders.

Mr. Willkie's final decision to schedule his notification ceremonies for Aug. 17 at his birthplace in Elwood, Indiana, will give him additional time for a little more of this sample campaigning which he hugely enjoys and for preparation of his acceptance speech.

Two U. S. Evacuee Ship Bills In House of Representatives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Two bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives to permit British child refugees to be transported to the United States in American boats.

Both are intended to eliminate President Roosevelt's objection to assigning ships to such service on the ground that it would violate the Neutrality Law.

One measure is sponsored by Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York and the other by Representative Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D) of Missouri. Thus far, neither has received Administrative backing.

Red Cross Supervision

The Celler amendment would authorize American commercial vessels to transport children through belligerent waters under "safe conduct" arrangements with Germany and Italy.

Representative Hennings' amendment would enable the Red Cross to supervise transportation of refugee children in addition to relief supplies.

"I believe that we should use our own passenger ships, well marked and lighted by night and day, so as to make their identification unmistakable, to transport children whose families are willing that they be brought to America as refugees for the duration of the present emergency," said Mr. Hennings.

"The cash and carry law was intended to prevent our possible involvement in conflict abroad by preventing the carrying of contraband upon American ships. Certainly these children do not fall within that category.

British Ships Under Convoy

"The question might be raised as to why the British cannot do this in their own ships. It is obvious that every ship flying the British flag must be convoyed and the present situation in England does not permit of this in addition to the fact that the British ships under convoy, regardless of their cargoes, might, by ignorance, misunderstanding or mistake, fall prey to enemy submarines.

"I can see no remote possibility of our becoming involved in war by our efforts to follow the traditional American policy of recognizing no distinction as to race, creed or land, where we have within our power the means to ameliorate human suffering and listress."

Numerous emergency organizations are pleading with the House Foreign Affairs Committee for early consideration of the Celler and Hennings bills.

Blocker Returns to Martinique

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—V. Harwood Blocker conferred with officials of the State Department yesterday on his way from Mexico City to reopen the American Vice-Consulate in Martinique, French island in the West Indies.

Mr. Blocker served formerly in Martinique, and he told reporters that he would be very glad to return there.

Mr. Blocker's presence in Martinique will give the United States an observer in this potential trouble spot.

In recent weeks, this Government has been acting as intermediary in a dispute between Great Britain and France over 100 American-made airplanes now on the French aircraft carrier Bearn at Martinique.

The planes were taken by the Bearn to Martinique from Canada after France and Germany agreed upon an armistice. The British contend that the fighting planes belong to them because they took over commitments of the Anglo-French Purchasing Commission at the time of the armistice. French officials are understood to argue that the planes were paid for by France and therefore belong to her.

British warships are reported standing guard to see that the Bearn does not remove the planes to France. The United States' interest in the situation is to forestall a possible naval clash in this hemisphere between the former allies.

French Planes Disposal

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The French Purchasing Commission announced yesterday that American airplanes bought by the French Government and now held at Martinique would not be transferred to Britain because the Anglo-French contract provided for no transfer of materials which had left United States territorial waters.

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Puerto Rico's Depression Gardens Pay Dividends as War Defense Aids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—In defending the Island against the depression Puerto Rico started a subsistence gardening project that is now in the process of expansion to fill a national defense need.

Importing the bulk of its food requirements from the United States the Island is liable to be in a vulnerable position in case of war with heavy demands placed upon cargo ships for military supply service. There are insufficient food reserves available for a siege nor is food production great enough to supply more than a small part of the population or the armed forces.

There is, however, a well established subsistence gardens project that is amenable to wide expansion. Several years ago when the sugar quotas went into force thousands of fertile farm acres were withdrawn from cultivation. At the same time more than 30,000 field workers were rendered jobless because their services were no longer needed in planting and handling sugar cane.

Insular agricultural authorities induced corporations owning the idle sugar lands to donate the use of much of this land for subsistence gardens. The corporations plowed the land and, in some cases furnished vegetable seeds. Insular authorities organized the project and federal relief agencies contributed essential financing. A few months later thousands of families were growing their own beans, sweet potatoes and corn.

The farms thus transformed into subsistence gardens projects will one day, be returned to the cultivation of sugar cane, but before that day comes the Insular Department of Agriculture and Commerce will have a plan in operation that will so broaden the subsistence gardening program that other thousands will be growing their own food on less valuable land.

During the World War Puerto Rico increased its acreage of food crops from 117,000 acres to more than 300,000 acres by utilizing back yards, pastures and virtually all unused land.

Churchill Mum on Reprisals If Sky Raiders Bomb London

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill declined to commit Britain today on whether she would make reprisal raids on Rome and Berlin if London were bombed.

The Prime Minister mildly reproved Conservative Oswald Lewis for asking that such raids be made, declaring:

"If the answer were in the negative, it would remove a deterrent upon the enemy. If it were in the affirmative, it might spur him to increase his preparations and add to the difficulties of our airmen. If it were noncommittal it would not add to the enlightenment of Mr. Lewis.

"Although the enemy frequently volunteers statements of his intentions through various channels, these are nearly always found to be untruthful and given for purpose of misleading. I should be very sorry if Mr. Lewis, by making inquiries about future military operations, were to tempt me into a course of that character."

Commons cheered his announcement that every sentence imposed on "chatterbugs" for careless talk would be reviewed immediately.

He said the Government had no desire "to make crimes out of silly vaporings" and welcomed free discussion of the war provided there was no breach of official secrets and no disclosure of troop positions or future operations.

The movement to establish a "Silent Column" has passed into what "is called in the United States 'innocuous desuetude," Churchill said.

Churchman Seeks 'Rational' Contest

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J., July 23 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, General Secretary Emeritus of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, has appealed to President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie to limit their Presidential campaigns to enunciation of ideals and proposed methods of attaining them.

Dr. MacFarland, in letters to the two men, said "in this campaign the practical identity of the platforms of the two predominant parties and the personal issue raised by a third-term candidacy are in evident danger of inducing an extraordinary and unhappy appeal to party and personal passion.

"We have witnessed the result of confusion in France, induced by irresponsible leadership," he added. ". . . I beseech both of the candidates to insure the largest possible measures of rationality on the part of the voters by seeking to restrain their spokesmen, through both precept and lofty example."

British A. P. Office Is Closed by Nazis

PARIS (via Berlin), July 20 (Delayed) (AP)—A German officer served a requisition notice today on the premises of the Associated Press of Great Britain, ordering them locked up.

The order, signed July 2 by the Military Authority of Paris, included the furnishings and contents. The Organization, which has a photographic bureau with developing apparatus and archives, is on the sixth floor of 21 Rue Vivienne, the same building occupied by the Associated Press of America, which was not affected.

[The Bureau was a branch office of the Associated Press of Great Britain, Ltd., and was operated exclusively as a news photo agency. The branch virtually discontinued operations a short time after the declaration of war and its personnel and equipment were reduced to minimum requirements.]

Garner Goes Home to Fish; Third-Term Bolt Spreads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Political observers in Washington today are wondering how many displeased Democratic Senators will follow the example of Vice-President John N. Garner and "just go fishing" during President Roosevelt's third-term campaign.

The Vice-President, defeated in his presidential ambitions, left yesterday for his home in Uvalde, Texas, ostensibly to vote in the State primary election next Saturday.

Asked whether he would return to Washington before the end of the congressional session, he wryly replied, "I will reserve my decision on that. I have a leader who waits until the last moment to make up his mind."

Informal polls of Democratic Senators, just back from the convention, showed that as many as 18 may refuse to lift a finger for President Roosevelt's re-election.

Most of them will not bolt the party and vote for Wendell L. Willkie, as Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska has promised to do. Senator Burke is in a little different position, having already been defeated for renomination on the Democratic ticket in Nebraska.

Purgees Are High on List

Nucleus of third-term opposition in the Senate is the band of conservative Democrats who fought President Roosevelt's court plan and were later the targets of the New Dealers' unsuccessful purge in the 1938 elections.

Actual announcements of non-support for their party probably will not be forthcoming from these Senators, but they are not expected to lend their efforts to President Roosevelt's attempt to break down the two-term tradition.

For instance, Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D), of Indiana, has told friends that he has no thought of leaving a party "for which I have fought for 40 years and from which they could not drive me three years ago." While he is still "opposed to a third term for anybody" and doubts "its acceptability by the American people," Senator Van Nuys said he intended to work "without reservation" for the "excellent" State Democratic ticket in Indiana.

Other Expected Dissenters

Senator Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith (D), of South Carolina, has announced that he is opposed to a third term, but will not vote Republican.

Other non-New Deal Senators from whom dissent may be forthcoming are Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, who nominated Postmaster General James A. Farley, with anti-third-term speech at Chicago; Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

Non-congressional Democrats who have announced their intention of voting for Wendell L. Willkie to date include: Vance C. McCormack, Democratic National Committee Chairman in 1916 campaign; Irvin S. Cobb, the writer; Stephen F. Chadwick, Past Commander of the American Legion; Lewis W. Douglas, President Roosevelt's first Director of the Budget, and John W. Hanes, former Undersecretary of the Treasury under Roosevelt.

Former Democratic Senator James A. Reed of Missouri has called a meeting of Democratic anti-third-term strategists to meet in Chicago on Thursday of this week.

As Vice-President Garner paced the Union Station platform waiting for the train yesterday he announced he was going home "to vote and do a little hunting and fishing." Many of his friends who came to say "good-bye" evidently considered it might be a final leave-taking of the man who came to Congress in 1902, was promoted to the Democratic Leadership of the House, served two years as Speaker, and eight years as Vice-President.

Canadian Rail Labor Bars Alien Elements

QUEBEC, July 23 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees' twenty-seventh regular convention yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution barring from membership "members or advocates of the Communist or Nazi or Fascist Parties."

Delegates, representing members throughout Canada and the United States, approved a report of the Resolutions Committee stating that the Brotherhood has "been horrified at the reported treachery and brutality resorted to within recent months and years by the Nazis, Fascists and Communists."

Non-employment of Communists, Fascists or Nazis will be urged by the Brotherhood on railroads with whom it has contractural relations.

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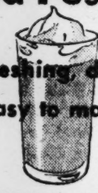

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South America Sees Menace In Unity of German Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The reactions of German residents and South Americans of German descent to Adolf Hitler's military successes in Europe have disconcerted those who believed that the majority were satisfactorily assimilated into New World democratic life. The greater number of those have demonstrated something more than racial pride. They have become identified with organizations and propaganda which conspire against representative government. Many are suspected of active conspiracy.

To appreciate the strength of these racial communities, it is sufficient to mention Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. Estimates will vary, but, approximately, these may be given as 800,000, 400,000, and 60,000, respectively. Their real influence, however, can only be assessed in proportion to the literate population. The ratio is high.

Another point is that the men of these communities are militarized, not only as a result of their legal obligations in these lands but through their own formations. Secret training frequently has been denounced by South American investigators. Cultural connections between these communities and the Third Reich have been proved. It is logical to assume there are similar connections between military organizations.

It is estimated there are 250,000 militarized Germans in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, divided in proportion to the German community strength in each country.

German Training

In this connection is should be remembered that the armies in the more important southern States have largely been German-trained and equipped. Many, though in the aggregate a small minority, of the officers are of German ancestry. Every army is essentially national, so much so that frequently it has proved to be the final and certain bulwark of patriotic discipline, yet there are many civic authorities fearful of the effects on the defense forces of continued German successes.

Conversations of this correspondent with army officers of pure Latin-American ancestry, with no European affiliations, have revealed the utmost admiration in that branch of defense for German organization. It is more true of this geographical sphere than most others that nothing succeeds like success. That is why, perhaps, some governments are anxious and vigilant.

The growth of pseudo-nationalist organizations also has been marked in South America since Nazism commenced its foreign aggression. The prefix is used because much of the membership and money has been supplied from German racial groups. Technically speaking, these movements are nationalist. Actually, they are not only antidemocratic but antinational as well.

Unwitting Agents

Naturally, in countries where the educational process is still far from complete and democracy is extolled more by leftists than by rightists, conservative forces in politics and business are prone to clutch at these "nationalist" straws of salvation. Many genuine democrats in this way have become, unwittingly, actual and potential agents of the "fifth column."

There is one other point. Germans, as citizens of the Third Reich or South American citizens with Fatherland ties, are located in strategic industries and geographical centers where they could be of great value to a "fifth column" conspiracy.

These are the broad considerations of the "menace from within" as affecting German residents and colonists in South America. Specific supporting evidence has appeared and probably will continue to appear from the different national capitals. It probably also is being supplied to the United States Government by diplomatists and by secret service officers who, it is to be presumed, are investigating what, after all, is a North as well as a South American menace.

an organ for racial protection in Chile. This total is made up of German Nazis, Italian Fascists, and creole sympathizers—the "fifth column" of this continent, the publication declared.

In giving its figures, Civilization recalled that Adolf Hitler once declared to Herman Rauschning, former Danzig nationalist leader, that "in Latin America our arms are invisible." The figures for militarized units were:

Country—	Nazis	Fascists	Creoles
Argentina ...	60,000	50,000	140,000
Brazil	180,000	68,000	80,000
Chile	8,000	500	20,000
Paraguay.....	2,000	2,500	5,000
Uruguay	2,000	1,800	4,000
Total	252,000	122,800	249,000

It averred that the German and Italian nationalist parties had been expanded in the Americas, ready to act in case the United States enters the European war.

The Nazi-Fascist armies here, it said, would bring about South American coups, "to extend the fighting front of the Yankee army" and provide naval and air bases for Germany.

The German and Italian parties were grouped around the embassies and financed by the respective racial communities, which contain great wealth, it was pointed out. Orders come from Berlin and Rome. The creole sections were said to receive instructions to destroy political unity in southern countries, combat advanced parties, agitate against the Jews, and disparage national leadership, in preparation of the "right atmosphere" for the launching of totalitarian regimes.

Civilization detailed the "fifth column" newspapers in Chile and the "mobilization bases of the Nazi forces in South America." It said that Deputy Jorge Dowling denounced Nazi arms traffic from Argentina to Chile. This was possible through the lake district, where German residents are in the majority, it added. The Casa Massmann of Temuco was cited as an arms depot.

Nazis in Uruguay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Three thousand Germans in Uruguay are under Nazi orders from Berlin, according to Dr. Hugo Fernandez Artuccio, who gave evidence before the parliamentary commission investigating Nazis. Dr. Artuccio is a professor of philosophy at the Montevideo University and was a delegate of the National Educational Council to the World Youth conference in 1938.

He said that the 3,000 divided their membership among such organizations as assault troops, the Gestapo, the Labor Front, Youth League, women's associations, and flying clubs, all of which had a Nazi chieftain. The 3,000 do not represent the whole German colony.

It has taken seven months to compile documentary evidence of the links between German diplomacy, the Nazi Party and the local community, according to Dr. Artuccio. There are at least 10 Nazi organizations in Uruguay, working, he said, in the full confidence of the German Government to establish a breach in South America. The local Nazis contributed 1 per cent of their salaries to the Party, he said. He promised further revelations on "fifth column" activities in Rio Negro hydroelectric operations carried out by German barter contract until the war intervened.

The parliamentary investigation is continuing, despite the fact that the police, on recommendation of the Chamber, are already acting on the commission's findings. The Minister of Interior co-operated, the police made numerous raids and arrests, while members of the Nazi Party were called to give evidence.

Montevideo newspapers emphasize the continental character of the Nazi conspiracy and consider that the evidence before the commission should carry a warning for other South American countries.

'Fifth Column' Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — There are more than 600,000 militarized adherents of totalitarianism in South America, according to Civilization,

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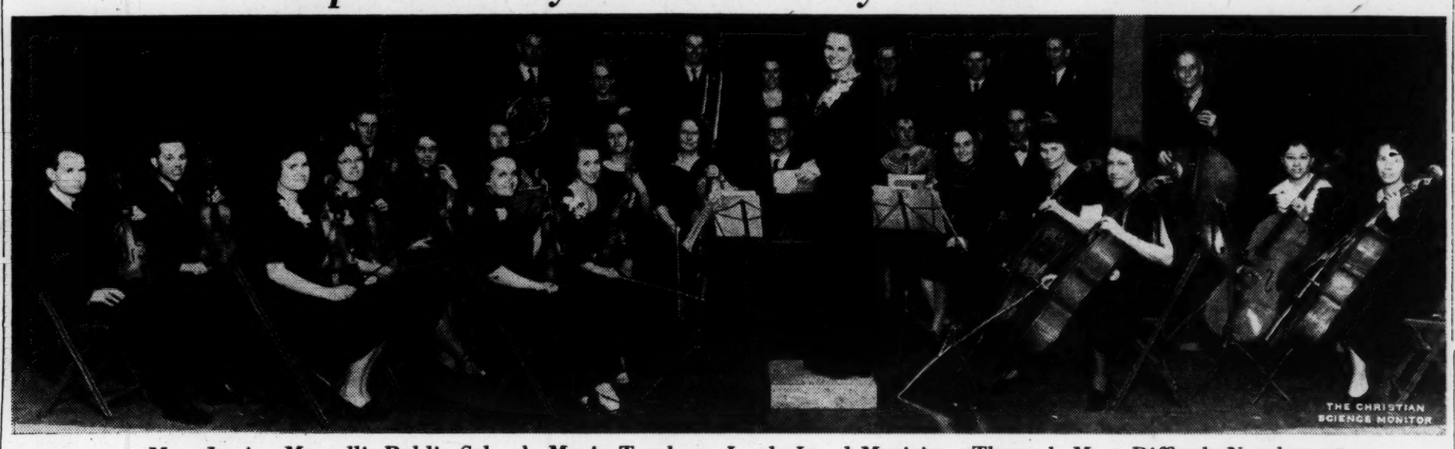
Unique Berkeley Orchestra Plays Masters' Music



Mrs. Jessica Marcelli, Public Schools Music Teacher, Leads Local Musicians Through Most Difficult Numbers

British Navy Declared First Monroe Doctrine Defense Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Great Britain, though sorely pressed, will be successful in resisting a German invasion, according to the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United tSates, who last night warned that the British Navy was the first line of defense for the Monroe Doctrine.

Speaking over a nation-wide network program featuring Robert S. Allen and Drew Pearson, Washington newspapermen, Lord Lothian declared that Britain was successfully withstanding Hitler's greatest weapon—fear—and that if Germany can be held off until next spring the gigantic resources of the British Empire, coupled with heavy British buying in the United States, will turn the tide.

"If we can prevent the conquest of Great Britain for two years and keep our navy there intact, you (the United States) will have time to rearm and the western world will be saved for freedom and democracy," he said.

He warned, however, that were Britain defeated this fall, the United States would then face an enemy possessed of immense resources and with manufacturing plants whose materiel of war capacity far exceeded that of the United States.

"It is for you to decide what is in your own interest," he continued. "But I should have thought that it was vital to you that Britain and the British Navy should stay in being until your own rearmament, your two-ocean Navy, your 50,000 airplanes, and your big Army was ready. Today we are your Maginot Line. If that goes, there is nothing left between Hitler and his allies and yourselves in one ocean or the other.

"We in Britain are not afraid of Hitler, of war, of what we can do. If we hold out till October, when the weather gets bad—as we are confident we can—the tide will have turned. Hitler has to try to conquer and subjugate England by violence or guile, because he knows what a free Britain means in the end, a free Europe and the end of his slave empire.

"If he has not overwhelmed us by October," Lord Lothian continued, "he will have had his first reverse. By next spring we shall be getting the immense increment in airplanes and arms we have ordered from the United States and the British Commonwealth. Europe will be beginning to rise against the enslavement and poverty that Hitler has brought upon it. Your own rearmament will be well under way. We mean to see it through because conscience tells us we must. We are sure that in the end our cause will win."

The Ambassador said that at present Britain urgently needed destroyers and armed motor boats and that "a hundred of these now might mean the difference between success and failure. In the longer run we need airplanes."

Lord Lothian also said that Great Britain would work out some agreement with the United States over British West Indian possessions to prevent their falling into enemy hands if such an eventuality appeared likely. He also expressed gratitude toward the support which the American people were now giving Britain and said that his radio appearance came from an urge to give all the facts.

San Francisco Group Studies How to Bring Country to City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In a big room at 5996 Clay Street here, just below Chinatown, a group of young men is busy evolving a dream of what any city but particularly their city, San Francisco, could be.

It is a planner's dream of the future San Francisco which Telesis, a nonprofit planning group, is evolving—a San Francisco in which men, women, and children would work, live, play, and go to school as in other cities, yet enjoy the spaciousness of rural America, the open air of the outdoors.

It would be a decentralized San Francisco, Telesis would have, yet a city in which all essential city services would integrate for efficiency and pleasure.

By Aug. 1 Telesis will have evolved its dream, as nearly as it can do so with paint, wood, photographs, and contrasts, and will disclose it to the public in the South Gallery of the San Francisco Museum of Art. The public will have a month to see what some 40 young architects, planners, landscape architects, and industrial draftsmen believe can make their homes and communities richer.

For Better Environment

"Our purpose," says Telesis, "is to study the unorganized environment in which we find ourselves, make the average person aware of the richer possibilities of his home and community, and point out the techniques by which a better environment can be achieved."

To these young idealists, who are assisted in their work by some 15 mature associates, the cities of the San Francisco Bay region represent an "unorganized environment" because they have all grown to their present size within the past 90 years "more the result of exuberant vitality than of intelligently directed growth."

Gradually taking shape in that big room just below Chinatown, which Telesis regards as this city's No. 1 social and environmental problem, are charts showing man and the vast land which is America. Human activities are divided in the exhibit into four sections, all inegrated:

1. Living or housing conditions.
2. Working conditions.
3. Doorstep recreation.
4. Services, transit, utilities, schools.

Graphically, the group states the "challenge" to present-day citizens. Hundreds of headlines from San Francisco's newspapers tell of unsolved conditions, social disturbances, criminal developments, which members of Telesis believe planning can eliminate.

Hope in Rational Planning

"Hope lies only in complete and rational planning of our physical needs," they declare.

Tackling the problem of homes for "Mr. and Mrs. San Francisco," Telesis says that first of all a home should have flexibility. "You need space and lots of it." It ridicules living in a shoe box of two rooms or one room. It fights for planned neighborhoods which bring rural benefits to the city dweller.

Poor working and living conditions are contrasted with the better type. Congestion in downtown and commercial areas is decried. "The buildings in which man works are often designed for effect rather than use," the group says. It asks, "Why not practice some degree of decentralization? Bring the agricultural greenbelt to the rescue of our cities!"

And so the Telesis theme dream goes, and it is tied together in a centralized frame. It's a dream of young planners which sounds practical—the way they explain it.

Fall and Winter Furniture Follows Less Radical Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — New home furnishings, fresh from the designers' blueprints, were brought to Chicago "by car-loads" and exhibited in fashionable room settings both in the American Furniture Mart and in the Merchandise Mart here this month when the annual summer market introduced the new lines which will eventually find their way into American homes this fall and winter.

Trends in furniture styles and changes in the designs appear more subtle indicating that manufacturers are aware of the unsettled conditions in the world and are not risking too much in trying anything much different.

The increased use of leather in chairs and sofas, desks and tables was quite noticeable. Very attractive uses of leather were seen. Sofas, for instance, done in combination leather and velvet. A lucious cherry colored sofa had pillows with one side leather and the other of matching velvet. Beautiful pastel shades of leather are used on dining chairs. The small dining table is definitely rising in family favor, according to manufacturers who are trying to suit their designs to satisfy the homemakers. Probably the most popular of all are tables which look like a living room piece in the day time but can be converted into a convenient eating place in the evening.

Beds are undergoing some change, it appears. Not only the dignified beds for the master bedroom, but the makeshift kind for boy's room, den, or extra room are being improved. The most noticeable trend in style was probably toward lower foots and toward open foots for the twin beds. Utility beds are more in evidence with book shelves, place for lamp, drawers at the foot for blankets, and other tricky conveniences. One bed for a boy's room had its head completely framed in book shelves and a place for the light at one side to produce all the comforts possible for reading in bed.

Lamps are undergoing rather drastic changes. Reflector bowls are now accompanied by several fluorescent tubes all crowded under one shade.

Much thought has been put into baby beds to make them more convenient for mothers taking care of infants. One baby crib is adjustable for five or six heights so that as the baby grows older the bed can be gradually lowered.

Panamanian Rescues Survivors of Sinking

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—New York agents of the Panamanian were advised yesterday by her Captain, H. G. Parks, that she had rescued 21 survivors of a vessel sunk by torpedo or mine in the eastern Atlantic.

The cablegram, sent upon the Panamanian's arrival at a European port, gave no information on the identity of the vessel destroyed or other details.

The vessel, 15,575 gross tons, is the former American passenger liner President Fillmore. Sold recently to a Panama company, she was converted to a freighter for service between the United States and the British Isles. She sailed from Baltimore July 5 with 15,000 tons of cargo.

United States Still Trying To Aid Refugees

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The United States Government is striving to keep in operation the war-stalled machinery for resettlement of European refugees.

Officials expressed belief today that, even though conditions abroad have made emigration hazardous or impossible, the setup may be needed to assist millions of people wishing to leave Europe after the war is over.

President Roosevelt and State Department officials are frequently in touch with Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, who heads a private foundation to help finance emigration from Germany.

Van Zeeland, whose offices are in New York, has just returned to this country from Europe by plane and is expected to come here soon for conferences.

Georges Coulon of France, an alternate delegate to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Political Refugees, which was set up in 1938 at the suggestion of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, also arrived in New York last week. Presumably, he has discussed with State Department officials the problems raised for the Committee by Germany's conquest of France, but nothing has been made public. Officials here say the Committee is placing emphasis on the early evacuation of refugees from the smaller European countries and on the preparation of places of large-scale settlement.

Wartime restrictions on movements across European boundaries and shipping difficulties have made it virtually impossible to get refugees out of Germany and, since the German conquest of France, out of that country also.

Arrangements have been made to resettle some persons in the Dominican Republic and the Philippine Islands, but getting them to their new homes has proved a more difficult talsk.

Negotiations between the Inter-Governmental Committe and German authorities concerning the prospective emigration of thousands of Jews and other refugees from Germany have been suspended since the war began.

Cardenas Moves For Compulsory Army Training

MEXICO, D. F., July 23 (AP)—President Cardenas sent to Congress July 20 a bill to establish universal compulsory military training in Mexico. Its passage was considered assured.

In a message accompanying the bill he said, "the situation which prevails in the world because of the European war urgently demands that nations take adequate means to prevent unjustified aggressions."

Señor Cardenas asserted scarcity of trained reserves would "make practically impossible a mobilization that might be needed at any moment for defense of our institutions and national territory."

The bill to make all physically fit Mexicans between 18 and 45 eligible for service, will be considered by the extraordinary session of Congress convening July 23.

Mexico now has an active army of 52,000 men. The War Ministry said several weeks ago it expected to call 50,000 men a year for training at least until an active reserve of 200,000 had been developed.

President Cardenas also transmitted to Congress a bill to form a Supreme Council of National Defense, composed of Cabinet officers, labor, peasant, and business leaders.

Wins With Bicycle On Trip to Willkie

By the Associated Press

Elwood, Ind., July 23

John Stout, Eagle Scout of Fort Worth, Texas, pedaled his bicycle 1,025 miles to be here Aug. 17 for the formal notification of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate.

John, like Mr. Willkie, was born here. He left Fort Worth July 15 and arrived late July 22.

Community 'Folk-Symphony' Plays for Fun and Music's Sake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—A homemaker whose violin was laid away untouched in its case for 20 years because feeding a family of hungry boys took all her time; a mother who plays the cello, and whose daughter plays four instruments and is enrolled in two symphony orchestras, an expert carpenter who plays the trombone as a hobby; a sign painter who reads the clarinet parts of symphonies with the greatest of ease; an elderly man who plays a mellow three-string bass viol made in France more than 150 years ago; a concert violinist who, when a girl 50 years ago, studied at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Bucharest, and gave concerts throughout the capitals of Europe; these and many others comprise an interesting group of musicians known as the Berkeley Community Symphony Orchestra.

Once a week they meet in "the tent" on the Berkeley High School campus. "The tent" is a sort of portable music room, with drab walls and gaunt rafters. It's a small place to house a symphony, especially when the orchestra rattles the roof with the "Surprise Symphony" or a Wagnerian overture. Everyone enjoys himself, even though fingers, stiff from lack of regular practice, do sometimes bobble a difficult cadenza. It's fun, making music together, and after five years, the members of the orchestra still look forward to their weekly rendezvous with the music of the masters.

Began a Concert Group

The Berkeley Community Symphony Orchestra began as a handful of home folk meeting occasionally to play simple concert music. That was more than five years ago. But when Jessica Marcelli, who teaches music in the Berkeley public schools and conducts the celebrated Berkeley Young People's Symphony Orchestra, was invited to direct the group's musical destiny, she lifted them from the pleasing mediocrity of everyday music into that great realm of the symphony.

For this, the group of homey symphonists hails Mrs. Marcelli as their inspired guide. True enough, it took courage to play music that appeared to be way over their heads. But they tackled the task with enthusiasm, and before long they were reading the difficult scores quite rapidly. And the organization began to attract other musicians—people who had just about forgotten they ever owned an instrument.

The adult eduction movement in Berkeley was by this time growing, and cultural courses were being added. And Jessica Marcelli, because of her years of study here and abroad, and her experience in directing symphony orchestras, was engaged to direct the orchestra group at the evening high school.

Grow in Skill, Enthusiasm

This gave the organization the needed meeting place and the large music library necessary for serious symphonic work. For the past three years the Berkeley Community Symphony Orchestra has grown in numbers, in skill, and in enthusiasm. With its progress has come the desire to share its music. It was the plan of the orchestra to give two concerts a year, and this has been done with marked success for the last three years.

At the last concert, held recently, an audience of more than 300 persons attended, and this in spite of a driving rainstorm. So unavailing was the rainstorm, and so successful the concert that the orchestra was invited to give a repeat performance by the Orpheus Club of Oakland.

To visit a weekly rehearsal of the Berkeley Community Symphony Orchestra is truly to enjoy a treat. While the group is going through the usual din coincident with tuning up, various members circulate around and "chin" with one another. It's like a family reunion. And then comes the tap from the conductor's baton, and they're off.

They run through the overture to Strauss' "Die Fledermaus." After a brief rest, and a little friendly gossip, violins are tucked under the chin, horns are lipped, and away they go to the "Surprise Symphony" of Haydn, "Romance" by Sibelius, and Beethoven's "Egmont Overture."

Cincinnati Speeds Training Of Machine Tool Workers

William S. Knudsen of the National Advisory Defense Commission has reported that "evidence has developed indicating progress toward solution . . . of the bottlenecks in the machine tool industry." Here is how Cincinnati and southwestern Ohio—a major center of the industry in the United States—has tackled the problem.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23 (AP)—Faced in a time of national emergency with an unprecedented skilled labor shortage, industries in this center of the nation's machine tool business are crashing through the bottleneck with a costly training program.

With the accent on youth, the machine tool makers are forming a reservoir of metal craftsmen for the future.

"In 1932 we operated at 10 per cent of normal," said a president of five major plants and director of three others. "Some of our men found other ways to live, many of them on relief. They never came back."

In the great plants in the Cincinnati area, the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, where employment has risen from 2,500 to 4,200 in 18 months; the Cincinnati Bickford Tool Company, the R. K. Le Blond Machine Tool Company, American Tool Works Company, and in dozens of others, big and little, young men literally are being "picked off the streets" and taught tooling steel within minute clearances.

Le Blond System

Some plants have established more or less formal schools. Le Blond has an apprentice course which prepares boys under 21 for certificates as machinist-mechanics, after which they move around the shops for all-around training. Older men, even middle-aged, are taken on "to balance up the working temper" of the plant.

In the American Tool Works new boys stand behind operators of complicated machines for three weeks. The next three weeks operators stand behind the boys and keep them from ruining expensive equipment. Then the boys go "on the shifts," know the meaning of a regular pay day, and learn discipline.

Co-operating with the factories is the Cincinnati system of vocational education in high schools. For years the firms and the Board of Education have worked together in the development of training in all skilled lines and the result has been described by Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, as outstanding in the nation.

High Schools' Capacity

The present enrollment in Cincinnati's four vocational high schools is 1,475, on a 48-hour class year. Supervisor John Arundel told a State conference discussing plans for training nearly 40,000 youths that the four schools could double their enrollment by adding another shift of classes. A new 50-student machine tool class started July 8.

These schools are not merely buildings with shops and classes. The industries themselves in some cases are the class rooms. Thus is being born, under the quickening impulse of war demand, a new generation of skilled craftsmen.

Grand Coulee Dam 95 P.C. Done, Contractors Say

SPOKANE, Wash., July 23 (AP)—The $126,000,000 Grand Coulee Dam astride Columbia River is 95 per cent complete, the contracting company says. Construction was begun in 1933.

A total of 10,106,954 cubic yards of concrete has been poured, Consolidated Builders, Inc., reported.

British Assume Major Part Of French Orders

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—France canceled approximately $80,000,000 worth of arms orders in the United States after its capitulation to Germany, but Great Britain promptly took over a large part of this business, the State Department's monthly report on export licenses indicated yesterday.

The report showed that licenses issued this year for the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to France declined on account of cancellations from $151,319,186 at the end of May to $71,022,757 at the end of June. During the same period, the total of such expert licenses to Great Britain rose from $67,821,238 to $138,407,826.

France apparently went right ahead obtaining export licenses until the time of its surrender to Germany late in June. It obtained licenses totaling $29,114,328 during June. Arms export licenses obtained by Britain in June amounted to $70,968,038.

Actual exports of such supplies to the British amounted to $30,105,159 during the first six months of the year. More than half of this amount, $16,770,078, was exported in June.

Actual exports to France during this period totaled $81,377,368.

Canada obtained $3,234,425 of export licenses during June and $20,196,993 during the first half of the year. Actual exports to Canada amounted to $819,582 during June and $4,684,340 during the first six months of the year.

Nazis Deny 30,000 Killed in Rotterdam

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The German wireless, in a broadcast heard here July 20 by the National Broadcasting Company, denied that 30,000 civilians were killed in Rotterdam during the German invasion of the Netherlands, declaring that actually only 619 civilians had been killed "during the whole month of May."

The broadcast followed a statement issued by the Netherlands legation in Washington last Tuesday night, asserting that 30,000 persons were killed and 70,000 injured in a single 7½-minute Nazi air raid on Rotterdam after the Netherlands Army had capitulated.

The Netherlands Legation called it "the greatest mass destruction the world has ever seen, . . . a deliberate, fiendish assault on unarmed, undefended civilians."

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Nazis See Little Gain, Much Risk in More War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 23—Why all this German talk of peace?

Actually Reichsführer Hitler's current offer to Britain was devoid of specific terms. It constituted more of a statement of willingness to receive specific peace proposals than an actual peace offer.

Nevertheless, it is becoming apparent that Herr Hitler was engaged in something much more important than a diplomatic maneuver to absolve Germany of the guilt for the war.

Behind his statement of readiness to consider peace at this crucial stage of the war lies the fact that Germany has little tangible benefit to gain by invading and, perhaps, physically destroying England. On the other hand, continuation of war necessarily involves some losses, even if successful, and always contains the risk, no matter how small, that the enterprise might fail and carry with it a loss of all gains already won.

Germany today enjoys what its leaders wanted most—control of a preponderance of the Continent of Europe with the elimination of British influence.

It is obvious that any peace now concludable would include restoration of its former African colonies or their African equivalent. Furthermore, peace now inevitably would contain provisions which would admit Germany to an economic share in the benefits of the great commercial enterprise which, in essence, the British Empire constitutes.

Little Gained by Invasion

This represents what Germany wanted most and this would be achieved if Britain could be somehow convinced to give up its fight to free the Continent of German domination.

If England were invaded and conquered Germany would help its present position little beyond the satisfaction which many here undoubtedly would relish of actually bringing proud Britain to its knees.

There are responsible Germans who believe that such a conclusion of the war would not materially increase Germany's present undisputed position as master of the continent. On the other hand, Germany would have spent men and treasure in winning a victory from which others who have merely watched from the sidelines would benefit. It is realized here that if the invasion proceeds, Japan, Russia and Italy stand to profit by the ensuing damage to the British Empire. Even the United State, according to Berlin assumptions, probably would emerge either owning or controlling indirectly the British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

It would be a great mistake for anyone to assume that Germany is anxious for the mere sake of the satisfaction of conquering England to pay a price from which others would reap the profits while its own position would be little if any improved.

Many Want Britain Humiliated

Many individuals would resent loss of the opportunity to inflict a final humiliation on Britain but, from reliable information available here, it seems clear that the controlling influences of German policy are perfectly sincere in their readiness to make peace with England at this stage—of course, always on Germany's terms!

What the broad basis of those terms would be is reasonably easy to estimate.

The primary objective here of that consolidation of German control of the Continent is implemented in what is termed here "freedom of seas." Obviously, the German concept of the freedom of the seas is impossible without the destruction of Britain's present control of the high seas.

This presumably is translatable in new naval ratios ending for ever Britain's dominant position in deep water.

Germany also intends to obtain a strong African position which is another argument for any German mind to bring about a drastic revision of the present balance of naval power. Germany intends both to have African colonies and to possess an unseverable means of access to them by sea.

German economists are fully aware of the commercial value of the British Empire organization. It is a reasonable assumption that Germany's present peace terms would involve a means of access to this business organization, perhaps even requiring a controlling influence without, however, breaking it up.

Not Very Rosy Outlook

Such a peace means that England would retain its cities and its countryside undamaged and preserve its Empire subject, of course, to German demands on its resources and colonial concessions to Germany, particularly in Africa. Whether South Africa would be left to Britain is uncertain, but outside of Africa most of the Empire presumably would be left roughly intact. The probable price would be renunciation of sea power and admission of Germany to extensive participation in the benefits of the empire. It is quite certain that Germany would agree to "peace" on such terms. Whether they are terms England ever would be willing to meet is for Britain to say.

Many well-informed Germans seem to doubt that England would ever submit to such terms, but authorities here are willing to wait momentarily to provide a chance for England to weigh its decision carefully. But it is obvious that there is a definite time limit, the extent of which is, of course, a major military secret here.

Germany cannot afford to let the war drag along indefinitely. It seems a reasonable assumption that England has a matter of days, perhaps as much as a week or two, to decide. But it is highly probable that it is deemed necessary here to seek a conclusion of the war this fall at the latest. It would be an absurd and complete mistake for anyone outside to assume from their peace readiness that there is the slightest doubt in the minds of German military leaders of their ability to conquer England. Any hesitation derives from a realistic appreciation that Germany in the present stage of history cannot improve its position materially by proceeding with the attack on the British Isles.

Reds and Nazis Jockey For Control of Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 23 (AP)—Bulgaria will make a strong plea for the return of southern Dobruja from Rumania and an outlet to the Aegean Sea through Greece, an informed source said today, when Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff confer Friday with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 23—The riddle of German-Soviet relations and fear that Bulgaria may become the base for operations against Turkey gives Bulgarian leaders more cause for concern than anything since the European war started.

Hitherto the war, to the average Bulgarian, has scarcely meant more than the minor annoyance of two meatless days a week to help feed Reichsführer Hitler's army. But now this sturdy, independent State is discovering that recent events have deprived it of its freedom and that Bulgaria, like other small Nations, has become a pawn in the complicated chess game in which the play is moving towards this hitherto quiet section of the board.

The danger of intervention appears to Bulgarians about equal from both Russia and Germany.

Opinion Divided

The Bulgarian ruling class would prefer it to be the Germans. The remainder of the population would rather it were the Russians.

In the long run they are likely to get both.

Strategically the Russians are considerably closer, especially since their occupation of Bessarabia which brought them to the Danube delta. In their advance towards Constantinople the Russians might either enter Bulgaria overland across the Dobruja or else request naval bases and the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas. Although the Germans would not like either of these moves they probably could not do anything immediately to prevent it since until the issue with England is settled they will probably retain the pretense of Soviet friendship.

Furthermore, so complete is the German contempt for the Red Army's fighting power that anything that Russia now undertook they would regard as merely provisional unaffecting the final map of Europe.

Ruling Classes Concerned

Bulgarian ruling circles, on the other hand, are distinctly concerned by the Russian moves, especially since the example of Baltic countries has rendered closer ties with Russia distasteful to anyone with official influence. And the ruling classes also fear that any Soviet Army which reached Bulgarian soil would probably get more bouquets than bullets from the rank and file of the people themselves.

This danger has lately dampened the enthusiasm of the Bulgarian Army command for the return of Southern Dobruja for this would narrow the present gap between the Russian and Bulgarian borders to scarcely 50 miles.

In preparing last fall for eventual action against Turkey, the Germans then geared their propaganda machinery to fomenting discord between Bulgaria and its hereditary enemy, Turkey. Rumors of Turkey's aggressive designs on Bulgaria succeeded in producing Bulgarian troop concentrations on Turkey's border at that time. Lately, after German "revelations" regarding Allied and Turkish designs against Russia the "Turkish danger to Bulgaria" is again being played up. Obviously, if Turkey is to be attacked, the Germans reason that it is better to have the Bulgarians who are famed as the best soldiers of the Balkans as their allies.

Three-Cornered Rivalry

Now the old rivalry has to some extent become three-cornered, for Premier Mussolini has claimed the Southern Balkans as his particular Lebensraum ever since he invaded Albania. In Bulgaria King Boris's marriage to the Italian royal Princess Giovanna strengthened the Italian influence.

"In Bulgaria, the throne is pro-Italian, the Army Command is pro-German, the people are pro-Russian"—this, like other political aphorisms is oversimplified but the phrase is nevertheless apt.

Italians have the largest capital investment in the country of any foreign power. They own cotton mills near Sofia, tobacco factories near Ploevdiv, a Caproni airplane works and munitions factories in the mountains at Kazanlik. The Italo-Bulgarian Commercial Bank is the largest private financial institution, with many branches.

But in a small, unindustrialized agricultural country, with few natural resources, trade, not capital investment, is the decisive economic factor and over 72 per cent of all Bulgarian trade is with Germany.

No Partnership in Trade

Here is should be added that there is little axis partnership in regard to trade and Italy and Germany are in lively competition. The leading German tobacco trust, the Reemtsema, and the former Austrian tobacco monopoly buy up 60 per cent of the tobacco crop, Bulgaria's main export item. While nominally the tobacco industry has all been operated by Bulgarians, actually Germans have placed the Bulgarian owners in a situation of complete financial dependence comparable to sharecropping. Germans do not purchase the crop after it is ready for shipment, but advance to the planters and dryers money for wages and overhead for the coming crop. The result is that the planters are constantly in debt to the Germans and the latter cannot only fix prices but direct the entire industry.

Ban on Wage Boost

Thus last June 20, when 40,000 Bulgarian tobacco workers went on strike for a wage increase, the Germans flatly warned the Bulgarians that if wages were raised it would increase prices and Germans would then be forced to buy their tobacco from Greece and Turkey.

The Germans "advised" the Bulgarian authorities to deal with the situation "vigorously" and at German instigation the strikers were declared mobilized and therefore subject to martial law, and ordered back to work. The Government, after thus breaking the strike, however, did agree to a slight wage increase. Because of this the Germans now complain that the present Government under Premier Bogdan Philoff is not sufficiently "strong."

The German strength in Bulgraia is centered in Government cricles and in the leaders of the Army, whose training and mechanized equipment is entirely made in Germany. The strength of the Russian influence is in the historic racial and linguistic ties that foster deep affection for Russia among Bulgarian people.

Sofia is bristling with statues of Russian Czars and Princes and many streets carry names of Russian Generals who helped free the Bulgars from the Turks.

This situation provides fertile field for the Communists, who have strong, well-organized mass political movements.

Back in 1932 the Communists had a majority in the Sofia Municipal Council. Official suppression of all political parties has now placed the Communists on the fringes of legality. But even so there are 11 new Communist Deputies in the Bulgarian Parliament. A week ago these Deputies received an invitation to visit Moscow, however, they were unable to obtain foreign passports to make the trip.

The German-Soviet pact of last August, which caused consternation to most Communist sympathizers, was welcomed by almost everyone in Bulgaria, for they thus saw their two traditional friends united against England, whom they blamed for the humiliations and territorial losses suffered after the World War.

Factions Divided

Up until June Bulgarian Communists co-operated in general with German interests. The tobacco strike marked the close of this period of co-operation and since then the Germans have clamored for stern measures against Communism. Communists, for their part, have denounced toleration of "fifth column" activities by the pro-German police and through their bold and well-organized espionage system keep track of German activities. Bulgaria may thus well serve as a barometer of the true inner state in German-Soviet relations.

As distinct from other Balkan countries the Anglo-Saxon influence in Bulgaria has always been practically nil. Throughout the postwar period the Allies elected to ignore the interests and claims of this little State in favor of its neighboring members of the Balkan Entente. It was only early this spring, not long before the German western offensive started, that the British, seeking to tighten the blockade net around Germany in all directions, suddenly remembered Bulgaria's existence and sent Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, Ambassador in Ankara, to attempt to buy up Bulgarian exports simply to keep Germany from getting them. As an inducement the British offered Bulgaria free sterling exchange. At the same time Sir Hughe hinted to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister that the British, who had ignored Bulgaria's claims for years, would try to obtain an outlet to the Aegean for Bulgaria.

British Offer Rejected

Neither of these offers tempted the Bulgars who flatly stated that they preferred the German arms that they were getting for their tobacco and agricultural produce to British sterling. And they further doubted the sincerity of the British Aegean proposal since they happened to know that Britain was already committed to Greece who opposed such a concession to Bulgaria.

By a Staff Artist

Bulgaria Again in Balkan Spotlight

New Czech Government Recognized by Britain

By J. Emlyn Williams

LONDON, July 23—The British have recognized the Czechoslovak National Council now functioning in England as the Provisional Czechoslovak Government. The newly recognized government, dating its existence from July 21 is headed by former President Eduard Beneš, who has named Jan G. Masaryk, son of Thomas G. Masaryk "Father of the Czechoslovak republic" as Foreign Minister. Mr. Masaryk, until the surrender of the republic to the German Reich was Czechoslovak Minister at London.

Dr. Beneš predicted today that the collapse of Germany is "absolutely inevitable."

"What was said yesterday by Lord Halifax is really true," he said in an interview. "Britain is going to fight this out and we are going to fight with them."

Dr. Beneš said he agreed with Herr Hitler on one thing—that Democracy and Naziism cannot exist together in Europe.

"One or the other must go," he said, "and I am absolutely sure which will go. We shall live in Czechoslovakia again."

Will Never Give Up

Ever since Czechoslovakia was compelled to submit to German dictatorship through the surrender of Sudetenland and its best fortifications, and again more particularly since the occupation of Prague on March 15, 1939, Czechoslovak patriots outside their own country have been actively organizing resistance.

Such resistance took on a much more concrete form with the outbreak of the present war through the National Committee. One of the Committee's earliest and most important tasks was the reorganization of the Czechoslovak Army to fight for what was then the common Allied cause.

In comparison with the Czechoslovak Legionary Army, raised in the World War, the present number is very small, consisting only of those Czechoslovaks who have been able to escape from their own country, and the Czechoslovaks already abroad. But its spirit and determination are the same.

Reasons for Delay

Recognition by Britain, it is reliably understood, was delayed because of a number of political and legal issues, among the latter being the definition of the legal status of the present Czechoslovak forces which hitherto have been accredited to the French Army.

Recognition means that these issues have now been cleared up and that Dr. Beneš and his co-operators have been recognized by the British Government as the only legal body competent to decide issues concerning Czechoslovakia.

It is not without interest to note that just as the original recognition of the republic of Czechoslovakia May 22, 1918, came to Dr. Beneš, who was then working for his country in Paris, so it is the same man who today again receives it on behalf of his people, though with this difference that now he is head of the provisional recognized government, whereas then it was Thomas Garrigue Masaryk.

It is also interesting to note that up to 1917 Slovakia was still part of Hungary, while today it is nominally an independent republic, though actually controlled in its every move, internal as well as external, from Berlin.

The presence of some members of the Czechoslovak Committee in Paris, and others here in London, as well as the fact that at least one of its members had spent the greater part of his life away from his own country, and so was unacquainted with its problems at first hand, naturally made close co-operation difficult.

The capitulation of France served the useful purpose of centering activity here and preparing the way for the unity of policy and action which is essential, not only to Czechoslovakia's giving its best to the British cause, but also as preliminary to the reconstruction of the new republic at the end of the war.

The Czechoslovak Army under Gen. Serge Ingr which fought in France, having been rescued by the British Navy, is now in England recuperating prior to performing whatever tasks may be apportioned to it. It includes a large number of qualified airmen, among them 200 first-line pilots, specially selected for their high qualifications, 300 other pilots and about 200 air mechanics.

Also among Czechoslovak volunteers are auto drivers and others mechanically trained and well able to adapt themselves to modern mechanical warfare.

Need Only Equipment

All that is necessary to convert these into an effective striking force is supplies of machines and weapons.

Meanwhile, information here indicates that 1,500,000 of Czechoslovak origin in the United States with their 50 newspapers and periodicals are supporting this new struggle for independence.

Jan Masaryk, former Czechoslovak Minister in London, is now visiting these Czechoslovak communities so as to help establish closer relations between them and the new Government here in London as well as to inform them of developments within Czechoslovakia.

This latter information will unfortunately make a sad story. Reliable reports from refugees who have escaped after hard experiences indicate that the statements of Dr. Beneš in a pamphlet just published merely speak the truth.

"Czechoslovakia before 1938," he writes, "was a prosperous State, with a happy population, a social order with no danger of extreme political doctrines, financially healthy and politically free, a State democratically educated and democratically administered by the people, a State with religious freedom.

"Only a short time after Munich, it became a desert, a prison, a great concentration camp."

Presto, Change-o—Negus King Again

By the Associated Press

London, July 23

Haile Selassie, was transformed from a civilian exile into the resplendently uniformed fighting Emperor of Ethiopia in a quick-change act in the former Italian Yacht Club in Alexandria, the Daily Mail reported today.

The Mail's Alexandria correspondent said the Emperor having flown from England to Egypt, went under cover of darkness to the Yacht Club, now a British headquarters.

There he doffed his somber mufti for the uniform of an Ethiopian Generalissimo.

Then he hastened southward to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to direct the fight for Ethiopia's freedom from Italy.

Japan Tells Terms to Prevent Its Policing of Shanghai Center

SHANGHAI, July 23 (AP)—Definite action to maintain order in the International Settlement of Shanghai was threatened today by the Central China Daily News, mouthpiece of Wang Ching-wei's Japanese-supported Government for China.

It said three minimum requirements would have to be met:

1. The handing over by the Shanghai Municipal Council, governing body of the International Settlement, of all Chinese whose arrests are ordered by Wang's Nanking regime;

2. Deportation of foreigners whose banishment is ordered by Nanking;

3. The shutting down of all newspapers "illegally published in the settlement by foreigners because these newspapers encourage assassination."

Unless these requirements are met, the newspaper said, the Nanking Government will "take over police rights of the Settlement and will preserve order directly."

It also made defiant gestures toward the United States which it said would not be able to preserve the status quo in the settlement.

"The Chinese-Japanese peace axis is established," it said. "Germany and Italy are our close friends. Britain has changed her Far Eastern policy, and Russia and Japan are seeking a compromise. Only the United States remains hostile toward China, but the United States will not be able to preserve the status quo in the International Settlement."

A spokesman here for the Wang Government blamed terrorism in the International Settlement on Chiang Kai-shek's regime, foreign authorities and foreign publishers.

Chiang, he charged, employed political assassination as a weapon, foreign publishers instigated terroristic methods and "those supposedly responsible for peace and order" condoned them.

"Shanghai no longer is a city governed by law," he said. "Only the submission of local authorities to the Nanking Government and its assumption of direct authority over the entire Shanghai area can restore the rule of law."

Newsmen's Appeal

SHANGHAI, July 23 (AP)—Five prominent American newsmen in Shanghai cabled to President Roosevelt today, urging retaliatory action by the United States against Japan unless Tokyo restrains Japanese elements and the Japanese-supported Wang Ching-wei Government, on which they placed responsibility for recent terrorism.

The newsmen, who attended funeral services today for Samuel H. Chang, American-educated Chinese businessman slain by assassins Friday, were:

C. V. Starr, publisher of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, Randall Gould, that paper's editor and correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor; C. D Alcott, widely-known broadcaster, J. B. Powell, editor of the China Weekly Review; and Hallett Abend, New York Times correspondent who was beaten by two Japanese who invaded his apartment Friday night.

They declared that a reign of terror is growing in Shanghai, and that American publications and individuals have been victims of bombing, incendiarism, robbery, physical violence, and threats of arrest and deportation.

[All five men have been ordered arrested by Wang Ching-wei's Nanking Government.]

They said these acts constituted the most deadly attack yet suffered by United States interests in the Orient, and urged the United States President to take immediate steps through the American Embassy in Tokyo.

The American Association in Shanghai was sending a similar message to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Totalitarian Move at Home First Duty of Japan Cabinet

TOKYO, July 23 (AP)—The first task of Japan's new Cabinet is strengthening of totalitarianism at home, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared today.

In an interview with Japanese newspapers the Premier said he was not in a position to define foreign policy definitely pending further discussion with the Cabinet Council and Imperial Headquarters, the war policy-making board of the Army and Navy.

He parried questions concerning his South Seas policy with the answer that "this matter is having my serious attention."

But his Ministers envisioned Japan as sharing the world with Germany and Italy and mapped a diplomatic policy patterned on that of Adolf Hitler, designed to satisfy Japan's expansionist hopes through closer collaboration with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Defense Foremost

"In a broad sense, foremost importance will be attached to national defense," the new Premier declared.

"The total strength of the nation will be mobilized and controlled toward this objective, which necessarily brings hardships to the people who are called upon to bear them, but a minimum standard of living will be assured."

The Premier's statement underlined the widespread belief here that he intends to place full responsibility on the Army and Navy for Japan's future course.

Meanwhile, statements to the press by members of the new Cabinet indicated clearly that expansion and closer co-operation with the Axis powers are being prepared.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka promised that the Government would employ "diplomatic blitzkrieg" tactics by which it would sweep toward its objectives without preliminary exchanges, discussions and delays.

Adherence to Axis

Ichizo Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce, said Japan must unhitch itself from the economic orbit of the United States and Great Britain.

"A high degree of state efficiency must be achieved through hitching ourselves to the Italo-German axis," Mr. Kobayashi said, "and freeing ourselves of dependence on the United States and Britain.

"Germany and Italy are so powerfully geared that they are exporting goods to Central and South America even in the midst of war."

Japan's Minister of Home and Welfare, Eiji Vasui, said, "We cannot doubt that the day soon will come when Japan can share the world with Germany and Italy."

The selection of experts rather than politicians for most of the places in Japan's new Cabinet strengthened the earlier opinion of many observers that a four-man "inner circle" would lay down Government policies. That big four includes the Premier, the Foreign Minister, Minister of War Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo and Minister of the Navy Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida.

Home Commander

By a Staff Artist

Sir Alan Brooke

Lieutenant General appointed by the British Government as Commander-in-Chief of the home forces to succeed Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside.

Canada Adding 12 Arms Plants

OTTAWA, July 23 (AP)—Plans for immediate construction of 12 additional munitions plants to cost $19,000,000 brought Canada's projected development of her rapidly-expanding arms industry to a new high today.

Only last week plans were announced for an $11,000,000 plant to manufacture chemicals for explosives.

All told, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe said last night, plant expansion under way or completed in Canada, financed in whole or in part by the Government, totals $80,000,000.

The estimated production of these plants will exceed $400,000,000 a year, he said.

Capacity of the Bren gun factory in Toronto, making the light machine-gun developed in Czechoslovakia, is being doubled. The output of two other gun plants—one producing anti-aircraft barrels, the other complete field guns—will be almost doubled, Mr. Howe announced.

Communist to Lose U. S. Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 (AP)—Federal Judge Michael J. Roche said yesterday he would sign an order cancelling the citizenship of William Schneiderman of Los Angeles, State Secretary of the Communist Party.

After the announcement in open court, Mr. Schneiderman's attorney, George Anderson, said the case would be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

The Government contended Mr. Schneiderman took his oath of citizenship with "mental reservations," that he still "maintained allegiance and fidelity" to Soviet Russia.

Paris Want-Ads Tell Vivid Story Of French Woes

PARIS, July 23 (AP)—Little want-ads in Paris' newspapers are telling the story today of the many French mothers and fathers who are still searching for their children, separated from them at the time German troops invaded the country.

Here are a few picked at random:

"Will the woman who rescued a two-months-old baby girl from a camion (army truck) at the Bridge of Orleans please give her whereabouts?" . . .

"Kilbs, seeking daughter Christiane, confided to her school teacher for evacuation and disappeared since June 16 from Neufchatel." . . .

"Two boys and a girl sought by their parents—Charles, George and Denise Tricot—lost June 15 at the Bridge of Thomery."

"Jean Paul Lefevre, 6, lost June 17 seven kilometers from Gien."

"Jacques Leabeau, 9, lost in the evacuation. Can be identified by brown spot over right eye."

"The widow Tola seeks her son, Jeon Tola, 15, last seen on a bicycle headed toward Nantes."

One mother seeks "two children, Jean Claude and Suzanne, four and five years old, blond, blue-eyed, the same height, abandoned by their nurse to a French military convoy going toward Orleans."

"Little Claude at Ste. Genevieve is waiting for Robert to come back."

And, another:

"Micheline Vienne—Papa has not come back."

Fleeing Poilus Reach Border Via 'Underground Railway'

BERN, Switzerland, July 23 (AP)—Making use of an "underground railway" said to be spreading slowly through France in all directions, 13 French soldiers reached the Swiss frontier before dawn today still bearing arms after a month's flight through German-occupied regions.

The soldiers, led by a captain and a lieutenant, said they were part of a company which split into small groups and started for Switzerland when hemmed in by the Germans near Metz June 19—a few days before the armistice.

Like other isolated groups of French, Polish and English soldiers who have drifted across the border in recent weeks, the fugitives said they traveled mostly at night on their 120-mile journey. They surrendered their arms to a Swiss patrol after crossing the frontier near Porrentruy.

The story of their flight coincided with reports of other travelers that thus far the Germans have been unable to prevent night movements of thousands of French soldiers seeking to make their way to Switzerland or ports in the unoccupied zone of France.

Flee Through 'Chinese Wall'

Comparatively few of these men have been entering Switzerland, but tens of thousands were said to have traveled southward through what the French newspaper Le Temps calls "the Chinese Wall" separating the occupied and unoccupied French regions.

The Pétain Government was said to have ordered its guards to assist the Germans in keeping out of the unoccupied zone any French soldiers fleeing from Nazi prison camps. Anxiety over food supplies and agitators was believed to have dictated the Vichy Government's order.

The Germans were said to be concentrating their efforts on keeping escaped war prisoners out of the English Channel ports where the Nazis are reported preparing to attack England.

A few of the French reaching Switzerland reported that some comrades had escaped across the Channel to England, but most of those making the attempt were said to have been rounded up by German patrols. In coastal areas, all Frenchmen of military age traveling without papers issued by the Germans are arrested and interned on sight.

In Central France, however, where the Germans are leaving the administration largely to local authorities, both officials and private persons were said to be aiding escaped prisoners in their flight toward unoccupied areas or the coast.

The Swiss, under strict neutrality regulations, intern all fugitives who cross their borders from France.

Interned French, British or Polish soldiers are permitted to see only representatives of their own legations, and are allowed to talk to these only in the presence of Swiss officers.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Strengthening Natural Ties

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
England

Dear Chairman:

I have been recommended by a reader of your paper in Durban, Natal, to write to your group for a correspondent on botanical subjects. I am exceedingly interested in wild flowers (holding a University Degree in Botany and Geography) and would particularly like to exchange specimens with members living in different countries, Africa (any part), North America, South America, Australia, India. If you could put me in touch with any member (or members) of your group, willing to receive wild flowers from England, etc., I should be very grateful. (Miss) J. U. M.

★ ★ ★

Sailing Enthusiasts Ahoy!
England

Dear Chairman:

It is with no small misgiving that I sit to write this, my first letter, to the Youth Round Table On what to write, what interesting topic to discuss I have no ideas whatsoever. All I have before me is an aim to write something; an aim based partly on desire and partly on duty. First I really do desire to record in print the happiness I have derived from reading the Monitor, and secondly, as a member of a Monitor reading group here I feel it my duty to keep the ball rolling by giving written support to the Youth Round Table. Indeed, as my restless thought gropes for inspiration, I feel how much easier would it be to gird on sword and armor and sally forth to do chivalrous deeds and so become a knight of King Arthur's Round Table, than to push this unwilling pen over paper, hoping by so doing to have some claim to membership of this worldwide Youth Round Table.

And now, having recorded in the foregoing epistle my voice of thanks, and in the main my interests and hobbies being practically nil, may I venture to mention the pastime which so often occupies my spare time and thoughts I am deeply interested in small boat sailing and should like immensely to correspond with some other sailing enthusiast, particularly in America, in order to learn something of the sport over there, and to compare and contrast it with the sailing in England.

My home town being inland, our sailing is done on the River Trent. Although the Trent is one of the biggest and most navigable rivers in England it is not more than 50 yards wide at its widest point near Nottingham, which is the highest city attainable by commercial river traffic, and below which the river winds its way to its outlet in the Humber Estuary, less than 100 miles away. Consequently the stretch on which we sail, just above Nottingham, has very little heavy traffic to interrupt our sport. Taking into account the meanderings of the River we have about 10 miles of sailing, fenced off each end, as it were, by impassable weirs. Thus, on what might seem to Americans a narrow, winding waterway, we have all the thrills and excitement that river sailing can provide. One must study the river and have knowledge of all its peculiarities: the shallows, the rocks, the clumps of willows and poplars in whose lee by bad sailing one can easily be becalmed, and the uninterrupted stretches where the wind is met in all its moods from squalls and gales to gentle breezes, have all to be encountered and enjoyed.

(Mr.) E. A. B.

★ ★ ★

Word from our friends in England is very precious these days, and I know you are all glad to have their letters. Let us make a special point of writing our English Round Tablers as often as we can. A note of greeting and friendship may make a great deal of difference. Most of us, I think, want to do all we can to encourage and strengthen the natural ties of unity among English-speaking peoples. The Youth Round Table is fortunate in having so many loyal and active members in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

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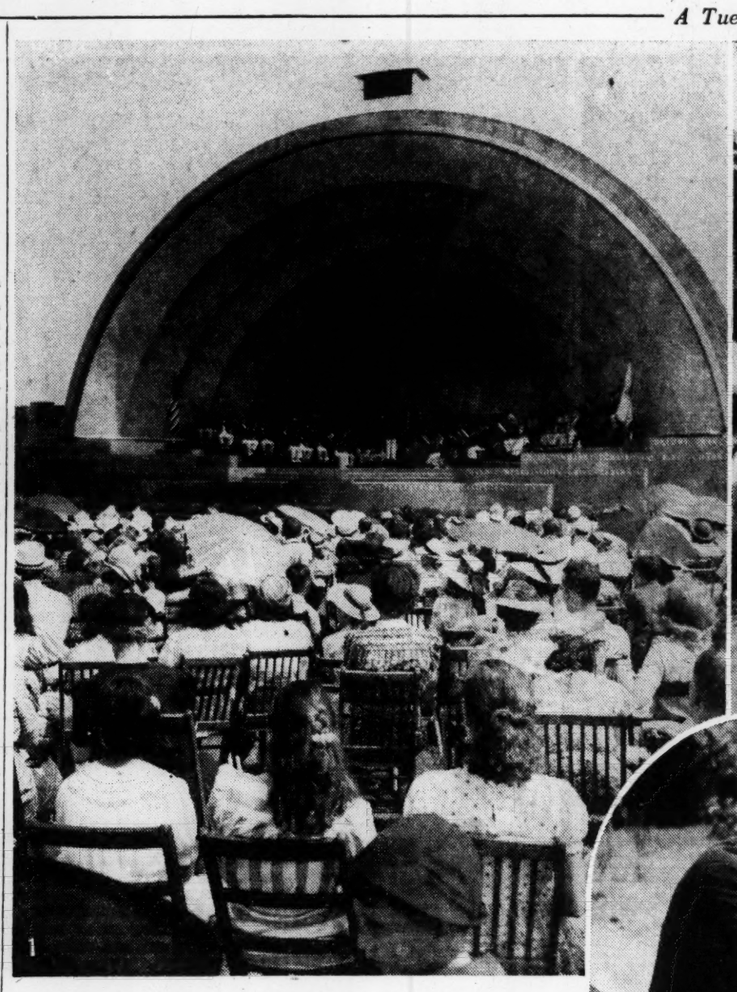

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Youthful Audiences Proving Discriminating and Eager Their Taste Level Rising

Out Across the United States Are Fine Concerts Especially for Children. Peanuts and Fun Are Mixed in; but Really a Part of Their Lives

By Clarissa Lorenz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"When men learn to understand and appreciate music and what it will do for the refining of feelings, the keynote to courtesy, there will be much less friction and war in the world." Thus spoke Confucius, and he would indeed consider the present-day interest in music in the United States a hopeful sign. His words are especially apposite as the Youth Orchestra organized under the baton of Leopold Stokowski starts on its first tour through the Latin-American countries. The 109 young musicians, chosen by the National Youth Administration, are more than messengers of culture and good will. They are pilgrims of peace. They are innovating a custom that may well have endless repercussions for good. When Leopold Stokowski said that "music transcends the barriers of language, which has retarded the progress of amity between people in so many fields of human activity," he was merely echoing the wisdom of that ancient sage.

Such an opportunity to play great music is, of course, rare. But that of hearing it today is well nigh boundless. The modern child shall have it wherever he goes. And one of the best places to go is the grassy bank of the Charles River in Boston, where Arthur Fiedler with 60 Boston Symphony Orchestra members, housed in the jewel casket of the new Edward Hatch Memorial shell, discourses classical music during the summer.

It Takes Only One Generation

"We have the best of literature in the public libraries," said Mr. Fiedler, founder and conductor of these Esplanade concerts, "and also the best of art in the museums But hitherto when it came to music we have had to dig into our jeans. That is why these free concerts with a major orchestra are such a cultural step forward. It takes only one generation to convert listeners to good music. When I began, I feared that such music would be over the heads of the general public, so I arranged a program of hackneyed numbers with a universal appeal. The first season I sneaked in a movement from a symphony and they seemed to like it. In a few years I played a whole symphony, and they loved it. Children of six and eight from the West End, who ten years ago used to edge in rather sheepishly on these concerts, are now asking me intelligent questions about Beethoven's symphonies and percussion instruments. Swing fans who have never heard Tchaikovsky's Fifth recognize the Andante Cantabile and say, 'Why, that guy must have stolen that tune from The Isle of May.' When they discover that it was the other way around, they naturally want to hear more Tchaikovsky. So, you see, we really owe swing writers a debt for stealing from the classics."

There are few sights more stirring than that of four to six thousand bright young faces dotting the Esplanade of a Wednesday morning. Children from the slums and from the manor-houses take their kittens, dolls, and puppies to the concert, and listen to Händel, Strauss, and Wagner with such absorption and ecstasy as to make a painter long to set up his easel. Little do the bus-drivers, conveying this happy cargo from the playgrounds of Greater Boston, dream of the part they are playing in shaping young lives! For the underprivileged child who is taken out of the alley and into a world of beauty, the social benefits alone are enormous! When the concert ends, you hear the shrill remark all about you, "I'm going to make music, too!"

They Clamor For Sibelius

Serge Koussevitzky congratulated America recently on possessing 400 first-rate composers; and indeed our youth has been discovered as rich in talent. Time alone will tell how many more such spiritual banquets as Wheeler Beckett's Youth Concerts are fostering! Youth's Day again brings a merry throng of breathless, expectant schoolgirls in Scotch plaids and schoolboys with scrubbed cheeks and polished shoes, to "troop through the ponderous and marble jaws of Boston's Symphony Hall." That is, after the popcorn vendor, peanut-roaster, and ice cream man at the curb have been visited. In the last two years, these youngsters have heard 58 classical, romantic and modern works from 31 composers and interpreted by 70 members of the great Boston Symphony Orchestra. Their knowledge of music puts many an adult to shame. In a recent symphonic contest, they elected Schubert's "Unfinished" as first choice. They clamor for Sibelius and absorb even Stravinsky.

"We have a wonderful audience in Boston," said Mr. Beckett. "They listen as attentively as adults." He never plays down to them. He says that children no longer have to be coaxed to like good music. And they want it without dilutions. Except for full program notes, distributed ten days before the forthcoming concert, he gives them very little preliminary talk. Music masters in the schools report that these concerts and notes help to quicken interest in all kinds of music, as do the phonograph recordings supplied, in certain schools, by the Carnegie Foundation. These young music lovers can obtain everything they require from Donald Tovey's excellent articles in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," or in Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians."

Admission to the Youth Concerts is by sliding scale. The settlement child pays 20 cents, the junior and high-school student, who comprises the majority, pays 33 cents; while the private school pupil pays $1. But the enthusiasm shown by all more than balances an occasional deficit.

Raising Level Of Taste

Equally appreciative are the million school children in Massachusetts who listen to the performances of the WPA Symphony Orchestra. The benefits accruing from these concerts—last year saw 1500 of them—are manifold, and proof is not wanting. For instance, sheet-music dealers who before handled only swing numbers now carry a full line of classics. One of the, countless grateful mothers wrote the orchestral conductor, "I consider your music a vital contribution to education." Among the thousands who have never before seen an orchestra are many children whose bread-and-butter letters consist of impressions sketched of these concerts. In discussing the program notes distributed previously, teachers relate music to other subjects in class. For geography, the link is the composer's birthplace.

It would be a task something in the nature of higher mathematics to calculate the number of community choruses and instrumental groups throughout the land that today fill the air with music. They seem as numerous as the stars. Sitting in recently on a jam session of one rhythm band (or toy symphony), the listener was struck by the ingenuity of teachers in turning the tot's love of noise into a love of rhythm. In Cambridge, Mass., a German refugee has trained a group of young recorder players, who render fifteenth- and sixteenth-century music with astonishing perception. Another refugee is familiarizing 75 children with choral music they would not get in schools—thirteenth-century rounds, fourteenth-century Italian "laudi," and the difficult works of Othmayr and Thomas Morley, to say nothing of American sea chanties! In New York the audience, who last March heard the Song Festival given by the Guild of Independent Schools, is still talking about the skill with which these juniors and seniors from 20 high schools sang old French pavanes, Norwegian folksongs and Beethoven airs. Filling the floor as well as the stage of Carnegie Hall, the 1,500 performers actually outnumbered the audience.

Do you remember the painful Poet-and-Peasant recitals of our childhood? You sat on a shaky folding chair and listened to your music teacher belabor an upright piano on a platform smothered in palms. And only last month, the writer heard a major symphony orchestra play Prokofief's Peter and the Wolf to 2,500 children. We have come a long way.

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By Staff Photographers

Seen at a recent Wednesday morning children's concert on the Charles River Esplanade, Boston, where Arthur Fiedler as conductor, and 80 other Boston Symphony Orchestra members play from the Edward Hatch Memorial Shell. For these concerts buses from Boston's playgrounds disgorge their happy fry, while children come on foot from crowded city district and by automobile with their nurses or parents from residential regions farther out. These free concerts, together with thousands of others at nominal fees, symbolize one of several ways in which music and youth are growing up together in the United States. Number 3 shows Arthur Fiedler, conductor, at left, and Carlton Beyer, junior conductor, at right, with two of the younger members of the audience, a bag of popcorn among them. Number 4 depicts a sample of applause from the front row.

Visual Education in South Africa

Visual education is flourishing in South Africa, as indicated by the report of the Film Division, a branch of the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Union Education Department. This division now regularly circulates educational films among the 383 educational institutions in the Union of South Africa, drawing for materials upon the 2,000 16mm. sound and silent films in the National Film Library. Most of the African schools own sound movie projectors, and the remaining schools are using silent projectors. The government subsidizes the schools up to 50 per cent of the purchase price of projection equipment, and also contributes an annual grant of £3,700 for the purchase of new films by the National Film Library. State departments also contribute £1,000 annually for the purchase of films, and 25 per cent of these funds can be expended on local film production.

Making Democracy Effective Through Education

The democratic way has been thought of as the way of evolution It is, when the way of democracy is dynamic and when its path is rationally selected and its movements intelligently directed Democracy demands everlasting watchfulness and the best work from those who share it and who want to preserve it. We do not come by it, we work for it. When it loses its dynamic quality, it is no longer democratic. Democracy must be a growing, living thing or it dies. Democracy has no Utopias It is produced by hard work, by sacrifice, and by character of quality. It is a process which men and women working together develop to improve the social, economic, political and moral environment in which they live.

Those who choose the path of democracy profoundly believe in the individual, in his rights, and in the personality that is his. There is sympathy and understanding guiding this belief. A growing sense of fair play motivates its movements. Democracy cannot be achieved if in the evolutionary process work is directed by hates and group antagonisms Democracy cannot be a struggle of man against man, of the "Have nots against the Haves," of capital against labor, of the leisure class against the working class. In a democracy we must all work, striving toward common goals.

Man will work on. Which way will be chosen, evolution or revolution? Can it be possible that civilization must again be destroyed to teach man the error in his choice? We who believe in democracy hold that through education man may learn the choice to make. Will the cataclysm be on us before we have had half a chance to test our faith? Do we have the courage, and will we do the work necessary to prove that the "Truth shall make us free"? Are we willing to make the sacrifices necessary to combat dogma, prejudice, superstition, propaganda, selfishness, falsehood and garbled facts and produce the truth?

Fred Engelhardt,
President of the University of New Hampshire

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Kentucky to Have University Radio

The University of Kentucky, as part of its efforts to build a more comprehensive radio education system for the State of Kentucky, has just received from the Federal Communications Commission permission to build and operate a new station on the ultra-high frequencies set aside for education. The station will begin operation some time during the coming school year.—Education by Radio.

Apprenticeship

WSB, Atlanta, Georgia, has instituted a system of internship for recent college graduates which may be widely copied both as a means of giving young people an acquaintance with radio and as a method of selecting staff members for stations. This year two internes from the University of Georgia and two from Emory University will be selected by a committee on which both education and the radio industry is represented.—Education by Radio.

Through the Editor's Window

'So You're Going to College' a Useful Book

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How to choose a college? How much will it cost? How about working one's way through? These are questions discussed in an exceedingly direct, practical, and interesting way by Clarence E. Lovejoy in a new book, "So You're Going to College" (Simon & Schuster, Inc., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.50). As an editor who receives hundreds of letters from parents of young people and from the young people themselves making inquiries about colleges, courses, costs, scholarships, I should say that Mr. Lovejoy's book was written out of direct experience with those for whom he wrote it, and that it meets a definite need.

Almost anything you might want to know is taken up. Here is a list: detailed schedules of costs, including tuition, living expenses, campus incidentals; description of different kinds of scholarships available in the United States—there are 70,000 all together; the hundreds of methods by which students have worked their way through; college jobs that may get you somewhere afterward; budgeting your expenses; co-operative dormitories, work - and - study plans; federal and State aid, its nature and how to get it; the case for large colleges and small, for co-educational, city, country, and also liberal arts versus vocational; a tabulation of many important American colleges, state by state, including information that is usually found only in specialized college directories, here presented with the idea of helping parents and young people in choosing colleges or at least in narrowing down the fields of choice.

★ ★ ★

What I like about the book is its breezy directness. It is like a frank talk from some college dean or secondary school headmaster. And it is highly readable because filled with actual cases. Students walk through it, choosing colleges, earning their way—students, many of them now well known to you. In this regard it is an intensely human document, as absorbing as many front page newspaper accounts.

For example, you learn how Ernest Martin Hopkins, who was to become president of Dartmouth, stayed out of school between academy and college to work in a granite quarry; how Senator Claude Pepper of Florida fired furnaces in a power plant while at the University of Alabama; how Governor Stassen of Minnesota worked his way through his state university at jobs such as store clerk, bakery boy, adding machine operator, and for two and a half years with railroad runs as sleeping-car conductor. George Gallup of public - opinion - polls fame helped earn his way through the University of Iowa with, among other things, a Gallup-organized towel service in the swimming-pool locker room. There are dozens upon dozens of others in the fascinating chapter "If They Did It, Why Can't You." And in the chapter "Selling Spare Hours at College" are practical lists of well tried fields of earning, including the 74 jobs held by University of Pennsylvania students during a single year.

★ ★ ★

But here is no vague, easy optimism. The advice in this book is, I should say, sound, because built out of facts. Everyone is not urged to go to college But those who feel they are college material, and who are eager to have this opportunity, and at the college that meets their individual needs, are helped to take steps to realize college as a personal experience, whether they can easily afford the financial investment or must work their way through

School and public libraries certainly should have this useful volume, as should youth organizations and parent-teacher groups. For that matter, it would make a good present for your teen-age boy or girl, and interesting and practical reading this summer at home if you or your young people are thinking toward a possible college choice in the near future.

A Tuesday column

COEDUCATIONAL

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

EVALUATING EDUCATION

How can parents evaluate the worth of the school in which their sons and daughters are growing up? We believe that a decisive answer may be found in a series of twelve test questions, which will be presented, one by one, each Tuesday and Saturday, on this page.

TEST QUESTIONS
for Parents:

No. 11—Does the teaching actually accomplish its objective? (If you regard college preparation as the chief objective.) How do students fare in the standardized tests? We assume the school is accredited, but, once within the coveted portal of their chosen college, are students prepared to make the most of the new experience, or do they drift away after an unsatisfactory year or two, leaving their college venture uncompleted?

If a school can answer this and the other eleven questions with a strong affirmative (as the Principia Upper School can), we believe it is a good school.

Write for Interesting Leaflet Listing All 12 Test Questions

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College, Upper School
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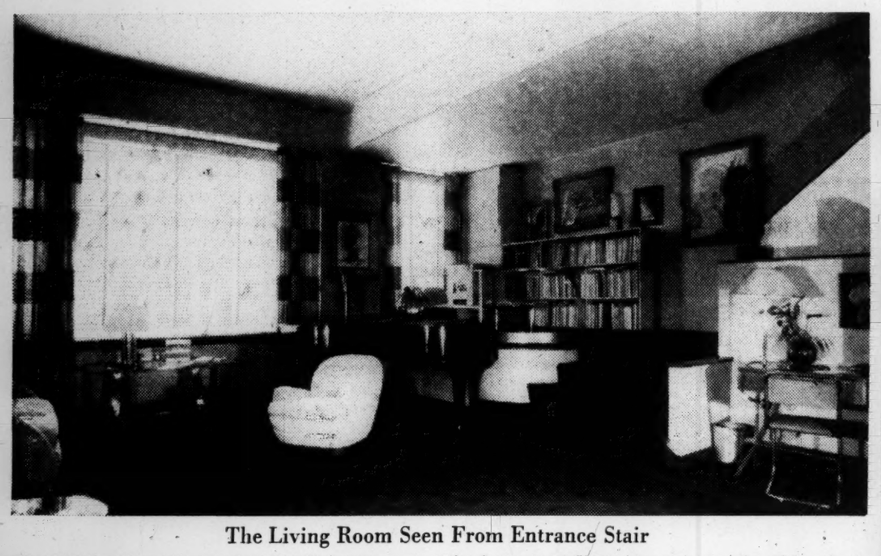
Decorative Arts Antiques

An Old Town House Can Lend Itself to Modern Living

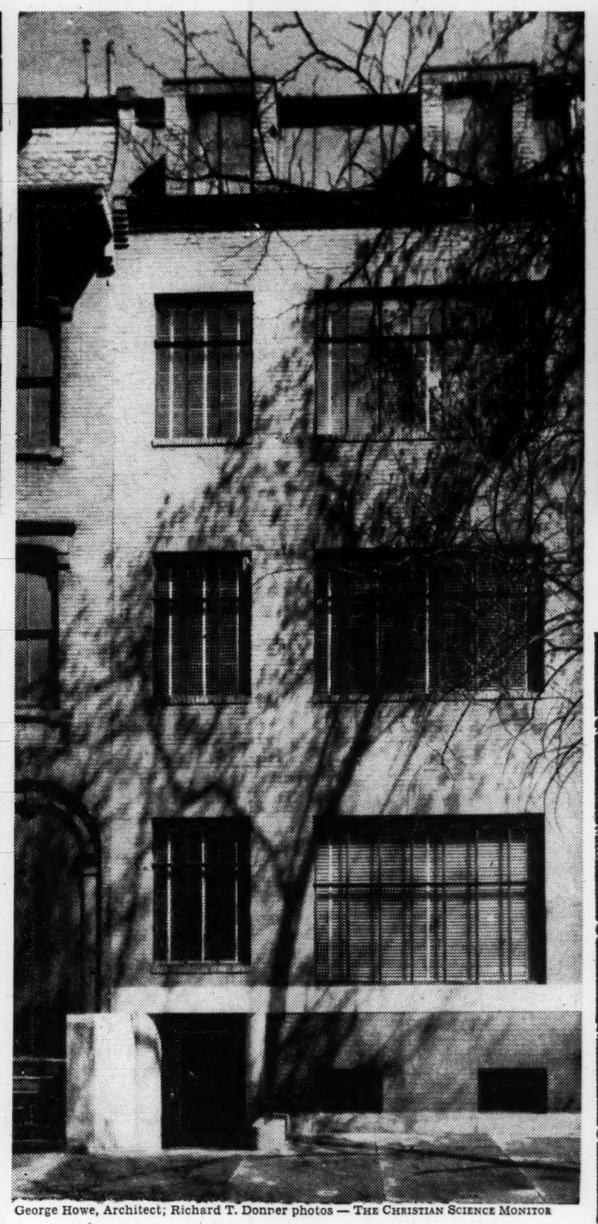
Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



The Living Room Seen From Entrance Stair

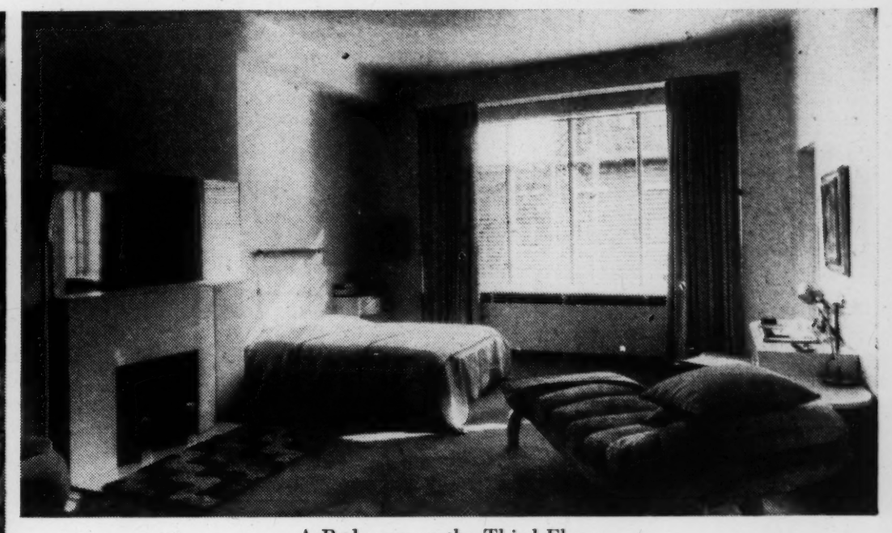
The hall has been thrown into the living room to create a sense of space while the stairway in one corner is kept isolated in feeling. A platform breaks the long steep flight of what was the old walnut stair and provides an isolated space for the owner's library of contemporary music.



George Howe, Architect; Richard T. Donner photos — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Street Elevation

A modernized brick and brown stone row house, with its twin visible at the left of the picture. A broad expanse of windows gives an indication of the changed character of the interior. At the same time the general treatment is sufficiently in keeping with the existing houses to preserve an appearance of continuity in the street.



A Bedroom on the Third Floor

This brilliant, sunlit room, with the whiteness of carpet, walls and marble fireplace accentuated by the black lines in the hearth rug and the yellow curtains and bedspread, is gay and livable at all times. The location of the bed in one corner of the room allows ample space for sitting room.

An Old City House Modernized

By Katherine Morrow Ford

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How can the drabness of the old-fashioned city house be overcome? And how may the sparkle and charm of the modern interior be brought within its dingy walls? Such questions have been answered with originality and spirit by a few gifted architects of the contemporary school in New York, and notably by George Howe of Philadelphia.

Street after street, and mile upon mile, such houses, formidable and austere, fill their narrow lots and shadow their meager yards. Light penetrates only their front and back rooms, while the space between is shrouded in dim mystery. They seem impervious to the modern touch. Yet even these are not beyond all hope. Skillful design can remodel them. Light and cheer can enter.

This problem was presented in Philadelphia to the architect, Mr. Howe, a graduate of the Harvard School and one-time partner of the modernist Lescaze. The family who sought his aid, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Speiser, were professional people; the husband a lawyer; both interested in music, literature, the theater and modern art. They sought a suitable background for their collections of paintings and books, and an adequate setting for entertaining their friends.

Bringing in Light and Space

The brilliant solution involved architecture which was in complete accord with the owners' tastes in painting and sculpture. The creation of a sense of spaciousness inside as well as out was achieved in spite of narrow confines dictated by lot lines and party walls of neighboring houses. In his own words, this is how Mr. Howe explains his interpretation of the new space concept as applied to the Speiser residence:

"The most remarkable contribution of contemporary architecture to the amenities of everyday life is undoubtedly the new sense of space. This has been achieved by intelligent understanding of the relation between communications—such as halls, stairs and vestibules—and the spaces devoted to conversation, reading, eating and recreation. Up to the present day, buildings have been looked on as cellular hives with every cell carefully isolated from the next. This was natural at a time when heating and ventilating were primitive arts and when a chance draught was dreaded. It is also natural that we should have inherited from that day a feeling that only behind closed doors are safety and peace to be found. With the development of modern mechanical devices, however, a realization has come that the whole house can be treated as one comfortable and livable space.

Newly Subdivided

"In the case of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Speiser in Philadelphia, an old hive has been cleaned out and the space within has been subdivided along new lines. Every space flows naturally into the next, with openings, partitions, and furniture so disposed that quiet and privacy can be found wherever it is needed, without the necessity of closing doors.

"For instance, an old, double sliding door between the living room and the dining room, is replaced by a doorless opening at one side of the rooms. This is so placed that the setting and clearing of the dining-room table and other services are at all times invisible to the occupants of the living room, while the sense of space is never interrupted by closed doors.

"The stairway is a part of the living room, but its location and disposition in one corner creates an impression of isolation as complete as though it were concealed behind a solid partition.

"In order to preserve a sense of continuity, walls and ceilings are painted solid gray throughout all directly communicating rooms and halls. The carpets are also of a single color throughout. Variety and contrast are provided by the numerous contemporary works of art, books and ceramics, in the owners' large collection.

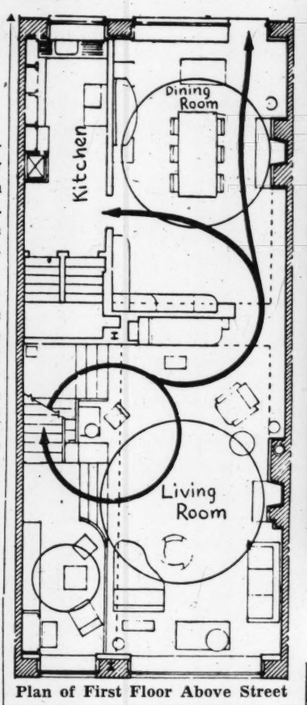
Continuous Flowing Space

"By these simple devices of modern space design, a narrow, constricted and restless system of isolated cells has been converted into a continuously flowing space. Within this space are places for quiet tasks, and ornaments are so related to necessary lines of movement that the two never conflict. Rather, they work together to create an atmosphere of tranquillity. It also allows full development of the modern technique of living, with its mechanical complexities, in a way that a traditional structure could never do."

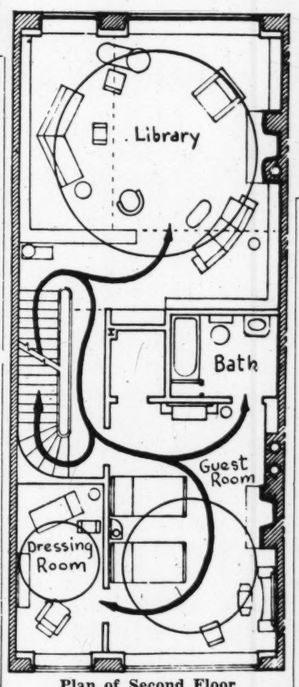
Yellow Venetian blinds have the effect of pushing the opposite houses into the distance, and at the same time bring a warm sunny sensation into the rooms. In the living room, the yellow slats accent the neutral colors of the furniture; the draperies of gray, black and white in bold checks; the gray of the walls and black carpeting.

The same colors are used in Mrs. Speiser's bedroom, but with light tones predominating by the use of yellow curtains and bedspread, white for the carpet. Black accent is introduced in the deep-piled hearth rug. The adjoining dressing room is completely white in its furnishings but is enlivened by the brilliant flower picture and mirrored wardrobe doors extending from floor to ceiling.

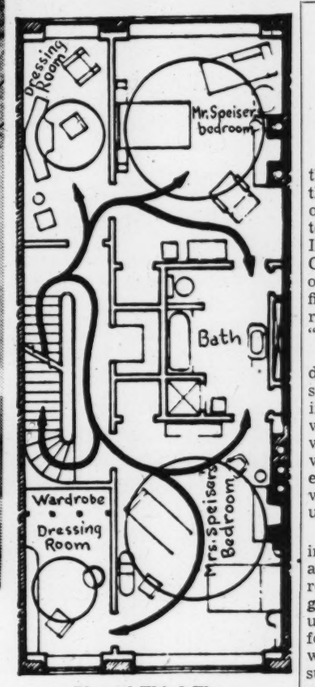
Clearly, the old town house need not be condemned to permanent dinginess or to over-ornamentation of the Victorian period. In the hand of skillful modernist it may lend itself to complete renovation on modern lines. In the process, the values of light and air, of easy access and communication, of the beauty of clear surfaces may become such home surroundings as the building had never known, and the full joys of city living enjoyed.



Plan of First Floor Above Street



Plan of Second Floor



Plan of Third Floor

Adding Wall Interest

A square or box-like room, difficult to decorate, can be made more interesting by adding some architectural feature to break the rigid wall outlines. Built-in cupboards are effective, taking up little room, especially if used in the corners. A simple chair rail is also helpful, particularly if the room seems over-high. These additions, painted the same tint as the rest of the woodwork, break up the wall space admirably and give individuality to the entire room.

'Art in Use' Enlivens Rooms At San Francisco Fair

San Francisco

One of the happiest auguries for the future of American artists is the revival of interest in all forms of fine art and craftwares as integral parts of an average home. In the Fine Arts Building at the Golden Gate Exposition this coordination of art and daily living finds expression in a series of rooms demonstrating the theme, "Art in Use."

In these rooms architects and decorators have collaborated to show that fine handicrafts—weavings, sculpture, enamels, pottery, wrought iron, hand-bound books, wood carvings—may be combined with simple, functional furniture to endow a small home or apartment with the utmost degree of individuality and charm.

In the "Apartment for average income" exhibited by Rose Pauson and Francis McCarthy, a long, rectangular space has been ingeniously divided into three living units: for hospitality, for dining, for sleeping. The broad hearth with its horizontal emphasis is surmounted by a bas-relief panel with figures. The irregular tier of shelves serves a triple purpose; it provides a place for craftwares, magazines and books; it forms the back of the wide couch that faces the hearth; it separates the living area from the dining unit.

The color scheme of the room is unusual and invigorating. Walls and wood are neutral in tone; the fireplace wall covered in natural grass cloth and side walls in light blue. Built-in shelves and other furniture is of Ponderosa pine, the hearth of transite, the carpet clear deep blue. Against these background colors the vermilion corduroy furniture upholstery glows with inviting warmth.

The wide couch fronting the fireplace is upholstered in the same brilliant corduroy as the dining chairs. Extra boxed seat cushions in red, deep blue and gray corduroy are kept on the floor to accommodate extra guests at fireside conclaves. The bedroom is divided from the central area by a handwoven hanging of unusual textural quality. A chromium bedlight and floor lamp, an unusual bedspread, pottery figures and an oil painting, are other examples of "art in use." All the art wares are for sale.

In the unit designed by William Wurster, architect, a room and terrace are indoor and outdoor variations on the theme: "Art in use." The interior with furniture and decorations planned by Maurice and Winona Sands, shows part of a living room whose color scheme is adapted from a madrone tree decoration by Helen Forbes, muralist. This tree has a smooth peeling bark of rust red, an under peel of soft chartreuse, leaves of very dark green. These are the colors repeated with telling effect in the room. The couch of rusty red, the hangings in chartreuse, the dark green carpet, are the major color areas.

'White Mahogany'

The so-called "white mahogany" is really prima vera, a light colored wood resembling mahogany in grain, but entirely unrelated to it. Prima vera should not be confused with "blond" mahogany, a light colored finish obtained by the use of bleaches.

Use Priming Coat

When re-painting steam radiators, all traces of the old coating should first be removed by steel wire brushes or other methods so that the surface is entirely clean. Follow with a priming coat of any approved metal primer. When dry, finish with good quality flat paint. If no priming coat is used the paint may eventually peel off.

The Eyes of Your Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Among the many attractive features of a modern home, windows are important—those long, horizontal ones that give such lovely glimpses of out-of-doors and admit so much light and fresh air. With cool-toned curtains, and perhaps horizontally. Thus ventilation is best served.

The present tendency in curtains is toward greater simplicity. Very often plain curtains of fadeless washable fabric are hung on an overhead rail, with a plain, box-shaped pelmet in the same material. Some excellent curtain fabrics are comparatively inexpensive and it is a good plan to select something fairly cheap and have two or three sets in different colors. If you wish to keep to a particular color scheme, choose materials showing the same tones in different proportions and patterns.

My own preference in summer curtain is for the cooler shades of green and blue with plenty of white or cream, and for the rainy season, yellow, red, terra-cotta or chestnut.

If you want your windows to look both cool and cheerful, select shades of yellow and russet, and use this with blue or green net screening curtains; or, have a cretonne with a cream ground and a pattern in which cool greens and blues predominate. B. B.

exterior sun-blinds for the rooms facing south, they keep the house delightfully cool and airy, even in the hottest weather.

Not every one is aware that less than 100 years ago there was a tax on windows in England, so that the houses were actually kept as dark as possible inside. Even 25 years ago many modern sizes would have been structurally impossible—or at best very difficult—to install. The wide shapes have been made possible only by the use of special steel joists and reinforced concrete lintels, to support overhead weight.

Some of the most attractive types fold to one side, accordion-fashion, so the whole space can be thrown open. This is particularly delightful in the bedroom. Those more suitable for a sitting room or dining room have ordinary casements hung on hinged uprights for the lower section, while above are additional lights which open

Antiquing in the South

By Mabel M. Swan

I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nothing less than the long-anticipated pleasure of seeing and possibly collecting some southern furniture, could have enticed us away from the beautiful gardens of Dr. Frank W. Ballou, the superintendent of schools in Washington, D. C.

But the urge of collecting is strong, and so we were off, stopping first to go through Constitution Hall, in Washington, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, all of the rooms of which have been furnished by various states with furniture typical of the Revolutionary period. Few public buildings in Washington display colonial furniture, for Washington is executively-minded rather than decoratively. But Continental Hall is well worth a visit and the Smithsonian Institution has some distinctly historical pieces.

Starting in Virginia

Across the city we headed for Alexandria, Virginia, over a rolling country divided decorously with white fences and literally clouded with blossoming magnolia, dogwood, and cherry trees. Briefly we stopped at Mount Vernon where George and Martha Washington lived peaceful lives of southern planters for 15 years, until 1775, when he left to lead the Colonial armies. By the terms of his will the estate was divided after Mrs. Washington's passing, and its furnishings distributed among the members of the Washington and Custis families. The Mount Vernon Ladies Association in 1858 raised funds to purchase the 200-acre tract with the mansion, wharf, and numerous outbuildings. Then year after year, by purchase, donation and bequest, this Association has acquired many furnishings that were at Mount Vernon in the time of Washington.

It was on just such a sunny May day that one could imagine Washington walking slowly down to his wharf to see if the captain of a sailing vessel, as he passed Mount Vernon, had landed the two dozen Windsor chairs which Washington had ordered from Philadelphia for his piazza.

In Mrs. Washington's sitting room the Heppelwhite table and the Chippendale card table are original pieces. The armchair and the three side chairs were also in Mount Vernon during Washington's time. In the library, Washington's desk which he had purchased in Philadelphia and his desk chair have been restored to their original positions. He bequeathed this desk and chair to his lifelong friend Doctor Craik, with the words "To my compatriot in arms and old and intimate friend Doctor Craik I give my Bureau (or as the cabinet-makers called it, Tambour Secretary) and the circular chair, an appendage of my study."

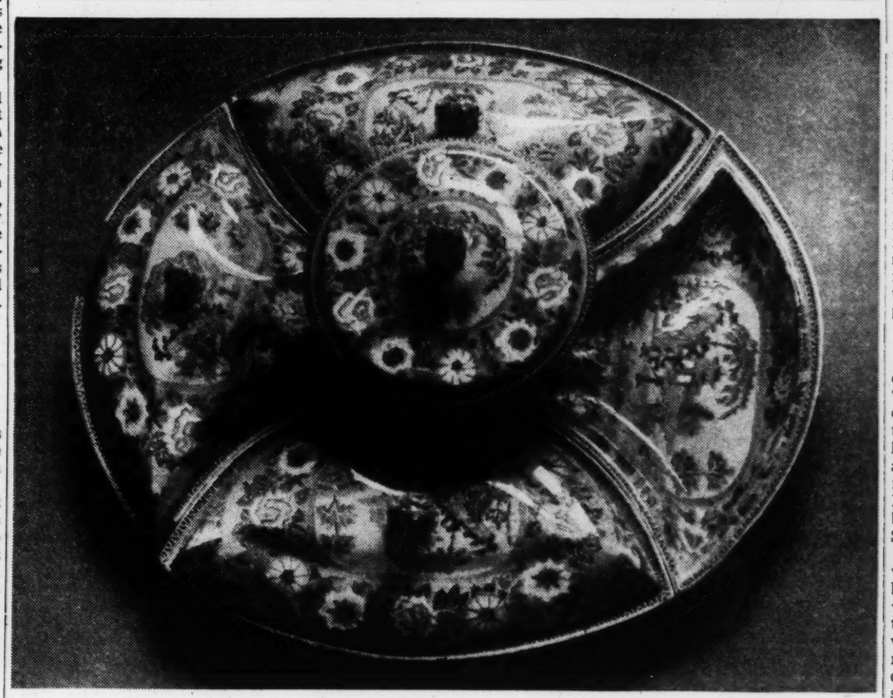
An Unusual Collection

Coming back through Alexandria we saw a very modest sign "Antiques" on the front of a fine old southern house, which a century and a half ago was the town house of Major Lawrence Lewis and Nellie Custis, his wife, but now it sheltered some fine pieces of English and American furniture belonging to Mrs. Susan Jeffries Swetnam.

Among the outstanding items were an unusual mahogany sideboard, a small tip-and-turn table with pie-crust edge, carved pedestal, and claw and ball feet with the web between the toes carved by a master hand. A pair of crystal chandeliers; a girandole, with sockets for three candles; and a desk chair in Chippendale style; all were particularly desirable and reasonably priced.

Have we become more critical, or was it mere fancy, that some of the very small shops marked "Antiques" harbored more junk than we find in similar shops around Boston?

Part II will appear on this page in an early issue.



A Breakfast Table Centerpiece of Spode China, About a Foot in Diameter, Which Is Evidence of the Hearty English Meals of the 1830's

This compact breakfast set of five fitting pieces in blue and white Spode china has lions' heads handles (one missing) for the dishes. Once it graced the center table of a great-grandmother who had danced with George IV in her youth, when the prince was regent. The center dish has a china egg rack inside, while each of the four dishes that fit so neatly together, contained such hearty breakfast foods as chops, juicy steaks, kidneys, and other succulent morsels suited to the tastes of the "gentlemen farmers" of those days. From the farming lands of Somerset the set of which this is a part has traveled to honorable retirement in the countryside of Surrey. A. M.

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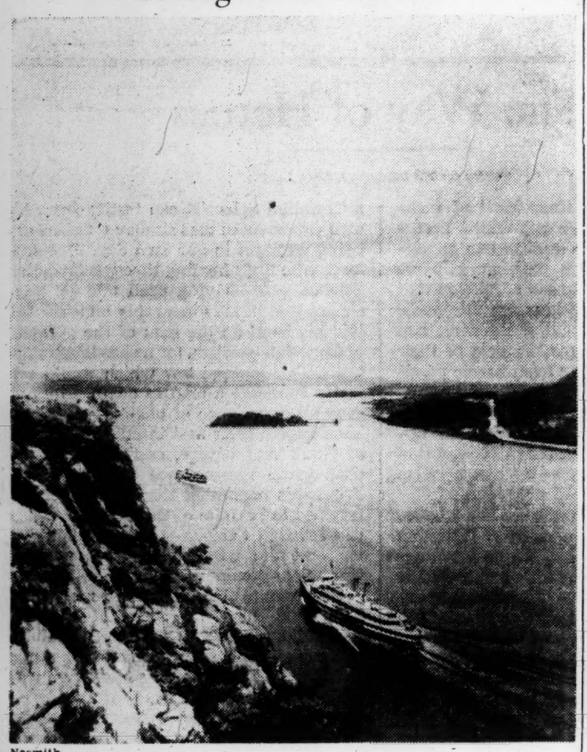

Nesmith

A Scene on the Hudson River

The Hendrick Hudson and DeWitt Clinton going up the river opposite Stone Mountain.

War Is Turning Tourists To Inland Water Routes

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Many vacationists are turning toward the inland water routes of the United States this summer for the solution of their holiday problems now that ocean cruises have been limited because of the war. Inland steamship companies have taken this opportunity to present to the traveling public a number of attractive river and lake cruises and from all reports these tours are going over big.

Cruising up the Hudson River long has been popular with New Yorkers but this year travelers from all over the country are taking advantage of the series of eight low-cost river-mountain tours offered by the Hudson River Day Line. Ranging from a two-day trip to Albany and return, to a six-day tour of the Thousand Islands and Montreal these cruises are packed with a wide variety of scenic and historical attractions.

One of the outstanding features of the Day Line river-mountain trips is that this year travelers will have the option of return by either steamer or rail. These economy vacation tours cost from as little as $5 to $36.

Passport Regulations

Americans visiting Canada are not required to have passports to go in or out of the country. However, according to present regulations of the State Department in Washington and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, American citizens returning home will be requested to present one of the following certificates; baptismal certificate; affidavit sworn to before a notary by two persons stating birthplace and birth date of traveler; voter's registration card; naturalization certificates; old passport; tax bills, or similar papers.

Orchard Beach Park

Nearly $100,000 is being spent on Orchard Beach state park in Manistee, Mich., to make it one of the best equipped and most attractive state parks in the country. Manistee and Orchard Beach will again be hosts, for the fifth consecutive year, to the Automobile Tourist Association, which will meet Aug. 1 to 10. The park lies in a natural setting, high on the bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan in the midst of an apple orchard, with gnarled trees sprinkled throughout the area.

New Highway Open

The 60-mile stretch of the Blue Ridge Parkway from the Virginia line near Roaring Gap to U. S. Highway 421 near Boone, N. C., has been opened to the public. The new road travels at 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level, affording the motorist views of some of the finest scenery in America. Camp sites, hotels and recreational parks will be eventually established by the National Park Service in Ashe and Alleghany Counties. Observation towers will be erected along the route.

Lake Winnipeg Cruise

Visitors to the Canadian Province of Manitoba may travel from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay on a special cruise ship scheduled to sail Aug. 9. The cruise follows the water trails of the English explorers of 1670 and the early Danish Expedition of 1619. Starting up the 300-mile length of Lake Winnipeg a delightful steamer trip is made to the historic Norway House, known as the Hudson Bay Trading Post of 200 years ago. During the voyage, according to the American Express Travel Service, many famous island resorts and beaches are passed including Lake Manitoba, Laurentia Beach, Lake Killarney, Shoal Lake and Lake Winniepegosis.

Popular Caverns

Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico are enjoying one of the best travel years since they were made a National Park. Since the first of January more than 87,500 visitors have visited these Caverns, 750 feet under the surface of the earth. Every state in the Union and 25 foreign countries and territorial possessions were represented among travelers who made the trip through the Caverns in June —a total of 30,189. Two high-speed elevators are in operation daily to carry visitors to and from the surface.

Flame Flowers Aglow

Puerto Rico, goal of thousands of American tourists this year, is now ablaze with tropical flowers. Highways are colorfully decorated with the brilliant flamboyant trees, yellow and blue hibiscus and purple bougainvillea. Puerto Rico is within easy reach of Americans as ships of the Porto Rico Line sail every Thursday from New York.

Youth Orchestra In Public Concert

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski's all-American Youth Orchestra gave its first public concert last night before 4,500 persons in the convention hall.

After two weeks of rehearsals, the 100 boys and girls gathered from all parts of the country to make a "good-will" tour of South America, played Bach's fugue in G Minor, which drew normal applause.

Then they played Brahms' First Symphony in C Minor and sent the audience into a frenzy. Listeners stood, shouted loud and applauded for five minutes as Mr. Stokowski took three bows.

The third rendition was "Prelude and Toccata," by Read, and the final was an excerpt from "Tristan and Isolde."

The conductor announced an encore.

Many women in the audience gasped. One exclaimed, "Why, Stokie never plays encores!"

The encore was Debussy's "Moonlight Flower."

The young players give a concert in Baltimore tonight. Tuesday night they will play in Washington before President Roosevelt and dignitaries of many governments. After two more concerts in the Lewisohn Stadium in New York Thursday and Friday the youngsters will sail for South America aboard the steamer Uruguay.

Steam-Propelled Airplanes Are Urged by Veteran Pilot

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Steam propulsion for airplanes —an idea that has lain dormant since the experiments of the Besler Brothers in the late twenties—has bobbed up again in designs for both a plane and an engine visualized by Capt. H. B. Rueschenberg, a veteran pilot of Northwest Airlines.

Rapid production—so fast that 50,000 planes a year would be easy —plus super-aircraft design, are two of the claims of Captain Rueschenberg whereby he believes that the United States could build a large air force much sooner than it expects.

Noiseless—so much so that Captain Rueschenberg believes the United States could launch "a type of aerial blitzkrieg which would make Hitler green with envy"—with speed, economy of operation, and ease of manufacture are some more of the claims of Captain Rueschenberg for his steam-propelled plane.

Captain Rueschenberg — who drives a steam automobile which he designed—is convinced that the steam plane is the next act in the aviation drama and is well into the plans and blueprint stage to fortify his belief. He believes that his design could be introduced successfully before the end of the current war and that it will lead in tests against current types.

Fuel weight, for instance—a great item in air transport—would be cut down by his design, Captain Rueschenberg claims, since small burners would generate the steam. Even the wings, he says, could act as natural condensers and there is no reason why the ice forming on wings could not be used.

Plans for a steam airplane motor are now well developed by Captain Rueschenberg for his first move in steam-propelled flight, following tests of steam operation at high altitudes in his car. "If it works," he said, "as I expect it will, I'm going to turn the plant over to the Government."

Oddly enough, Captain Rueschenberg first got his inspiration for such a craft when he was a boy tending a steam-driven threshing machine on his father's farm in South Dakota. Caring for the thresher and watching the flight of hawks and other birds made him recognize the value of noiseless flight.

Of inventive bent, Captain Rueschenberg developed a supercharged accordion which has a special pump to use oxygen when the instrument is being played at high altitude. He began experiments along that line when he discovered that rangers in the Rockies over which he flies were having trouble with their accordions. He made a series of tests at high altitude and discovered that the use of oxygen made the tone of an accordion richer.

* * *

Air Hitch-Hiking

And now, aerial hitch-hiking!

Joe McClelland and J. S. Smith, students of the University of Southern California, have reversed the usual collegiate practice of hitch hiking or getting home by driving-away new automobiles, by transferring their patronage to the skyways.

Starting from Los Angeles the boys "hitched" a ride in a new transport plane being delivered to New York City. After visiting the World's Fair, they traveled by bus to Nashville, Tenn. There, at the new Stinson factory, they accepted a new three-place plane for delivery to a dealer in Los Angeles.

Still on a vacation, and in no particular hurry, the boys plan to reach the Pacific coast in four or five days piloting their plane in 300-mile hops over desert, mountains, forest and sea coast. Wing slots and flaps will permit them to make safe landing in small fields and they will get between 20 to 22 miles for each gallon of gas.

Both boys belong to the U. S. C. chapter of the Alpha Eta Rho, a collegiate fraternity devoted to the promotion of safe flying. Mr. McClelland is president while Mr. Smith is "high man" with more than 300 flying hours to his credit.

Pruning Time Is All the Time

You have seen people who chop off the tops of their bushes and call it pruning, and no doubt you've seen others who never do anything about their shrubs and then wonder why they don't do better. The desirable thing is sensible pruning.

Severe pruning is not necessary except in severe cases. If a bush or tree has grown beyond the place set for it, then you will have to cut it back; or if a bush has been allowed to go and seems to be wilting, a severe pruning and fertilizing often will bring it back to a thriving existence. The time for this with most shrubs is midsummer or early spring. Some persons advise winter pruning—about in February.

For the most part, though, the nearer we can keep to nature's way of doing things the better. For instance, one of the most frequent bits of advice about pruning is to take off the dead wood. You will find as you study your shrubs that a lot of old wood tends to die anyhow and this pruning advice is merely an anticipation of nature's habits. The dead wood can and should be cut out any time you see it. Often on a garden tour, I take along my pruning shears and snip off dead flower blossoms here and there, or a broken branch. In doing this, it is wise to know the habits of your shrubs. Some, such as lilacs, mountain laurel, azaleas, rhododendron, and buddleia, are benefited by the removal of dead flower stalks; while others, such as the later blooming varieties, should be pruned much earlier.

Flowering shrubs can be divided into two classes: those that blossom on old wood and those whose flowers come on new wood. Generally speaking those of the first class should be pruned after the blooming period has passed (although as said before, each shrub has its own habits and peculiarities which you should learn). Cutting off the seed pods prevents the strength from going to the seeds and sends it to the roots instead.

Strength for Next Year

This is very desirable for azaleas and the flowering evergreens, for they can store new strength for next year's blossoms. They usually will not need much pruning, but what is necessary can be done after blooming. On the other hand, some of the lilacs need a great deal of pruning especially those that sucker freely. If allowed to grow too much beyond bounds they will not only become weedy but they will impoverish the ground for other shrubs, as they are very heavy feeders. Some of the viburnums will look better to have their blossoms cut off, as will Philadelphus, Chionanthus, forsythia, and a number of spiraeas.

However, don't feel that you have to cut shrubs way back or even prune them at all if there is no reason for it. You are simply nature's assistant in this matter. The three things to remember about pruning are:

1. It should add to the beauty of outline.
2. It should keep the bush young so it will bear more blossoms (cutting out dead wood, etc.)
3. It should give the new wood an opportunity to develop.

Shrubs that are too large for the space allotted to them will need constant pruning to keep them out of the way. This does not hurt them provided it is done in the right way. Most spiraeas and syringas and loniceras come back in spite of what you do to them. But when you cut off branches use good sharp pruning shears and make a clean cut. If it is a valuable shrub or tree, cut just above a bud at not too great an angle.

Pruning of Trees

Heavy pruning of our larger trees is usually done in the spring, but often branches die or become broken in summer winds. These should be cut off for the sake of looks but they usually don't do any great harm to the tree if left in place. Most trees are remarkably hardy. More attention needs to be paid to fruit trees and small ornamentals, pruning them for shape and fruit. Early spring is best for this, but again—take off dead wood when you see it and if you can tell more about what you want pruned in late summer, make that your pruning time, remembering always that removal of long scraggly top branches bushes up your tree.

Pruning even goes into the flower garden, although most persons do not consider pruning their garden an actual garden duty. Usually though, wilted flower stalks are unsightly and should be kept cut off. Iris is especially benefitted by this procedure. Some people even go so far as to cut down the foliage, too, but you may prefer your iris leaves growing upright and cut back only when transplanting.

All annuals should be kept cut for the same reason that some flowering shrubs have the seed pods taken off; to send the strength back into the plant instead of to seeds. And how much more beautiful our gardens look if we see fresh flowers rather than a lot of wilted and dying blooms, and neat shrubbery, with dead twigs and branches eliminated.

Emily S. Parcher
A Tuesday Feature

French Envoy Flees London

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Charles Corbin, former French Ambassador to Great Britain, was disclosed yesterday to have sailed in a British liner for South America.

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The Home Forum

That Room

IT WASN'T our style, of course. We wanted Georgian, always had wanted Georgian, and someday would have Georgian yet. But it had a view and something that, if you could forgive the few dated mannerisms, made you call it a nice house. Except for That Room. "It haunts the rest of the house," we agreed when, back within the ivory and pastel walls of our city life, we counted the potential suburban blessings accruing to purchasers of places a few miles out.

"That room!" We exchanged mildly supercilious smiles over the taste of the real-estate broker who had enthused: "Just wait till you see it, that tower room looking out from the hills." We saw it. Or did it see us? It was one of those rooms that looks you over with an inscrutable silence while you are trying to inspect it; that turns your remarks back on you in irrelevant echoes. Perhaps the fireplace made it seem so, gaping at us enormously.

* * *

Yet altogether it amused us. After all, no room was beyond alteration. We took the house in spite of That Room. We had reformed rooms before this—even rooms done literally brown for the somber satisfaction of an austere parish somewhere around 1870 or 1880. No one would guess, when we had finished here, that the fireplace mantel had been ten feet wide and eight or nine feet high, with a shelf two and a half feet thick and a chimney-wind that sounded like fee-fi-fo-fum. No one would suspect the walls had been covered with dark matched boarding, such as trimmed balcony walls when red plush outshone a theater's stars. Possibly the room would be trimly octagonal when we finished, instead of lazily round. In any event, it would be different.

It didn't occur to us until some time later that, in the long early-summer evenings when the spell of that hilltop house was silently persuading us, when twilight held us there with gentle chains, when dinner-times passed unnoticed into a timelessness whose stars were fireflies—it didn't occur to us to count the hours we spent in the room at the top of the stairway. When it came to rooms, we had always told ourselves, we were definite people, and That Room was definitely not us.

* * *

It's good to unlearn things like that. Our lesson began one day when we decided the place to discuss our plans for That Room was in it. We tackled the fireplace—verbally. It could be thus and so, instead of as it was, and had been these last fifty years. The room tolerantly echoed our every notion. We left it, satisfied with the progress of our planning. From time to time we visited the scene of conquest-to-be, describing to each other, like over-confident dictators, a "new order" for walls and lights and ceiling. And all the time we were occupied with thoughts of changing That Room; we never suspected how the room was changing us.

Autumn. Over the valley the stains began to show. In the sky stars congregated. An amphitheater of lights glowed from neighboring hillsides.

We had, of course, postponed the furnishing of the room. We could not postpone our inhabiting it. I don't believe we noticed that, when we visited it in these shortening days, we talked of sunsets, or clouds, or busy squirrels on the lawn below, but hardly ever of what had to be done to make That Room possible to live with.

Winter. An ever-shifting whiteness. Lusty assaults of storm against wide panes. Pallid nights.

* * *

We had known rooms that were always filled with music—that caught and held whatever loveliness of sound stirred within them. We had known rooms that always seemed filled with friends. But this room was full of hours and days, of bright mornings and muted evenings, full of sky and stars, full of leaves and seasons, full of years to know, and of decades we could only count.

"It's strange," said one of us, "how long we always stay in this unfurnished room whenever we come into it."

"Look, from this window. That tree, the big round one far over on the meadow—it's showing green. Why don't we put some odds and ends from other rooms in here? That old rug from my bedroom, the big chair from the study—"

"The English table your parents gave you when you started high school, the little Italian chair."

A piece of 1920 American, a Hong Kong taboret—nothing went out of tune in this room; no discords, only some pleasant dissonances.

* * *

This story is about a room that just had to be altered. But we haven't changed a splinter of the old oak walls, a color on wall or ceiling. My wife, however, has become as agreeable as our friends used to try to convince me she was. Children don't seem to be as afraid of me as they once were. People smile at me on street cars. I even "picked up" a "hitch hiker" the other day.

Georgian? Yes, there are a number of pure Georgian houses in our suburb. But so few of them have a view. And, anyway, you'd never find a room like This Room in a Georgian house. Just wouldn't be appropriate, unfortunately.

C. W. M.

Poetry Resurgent

THERE HAS BEEN much lamentation lately about the decline of poetry, the unintelligibility of modern verse. . . . Then one evening this spring I listened to the radio (I don't often) and heard . . . voices saying something new in a new way. It was Archibald MacLeish's remarkable fable "The Fall of the City"; the first time (I think) that a play in verse, written designedly for that oral medium, had been broadcast. Here was a true poet using a fresh technique with beauty and power, saying things of meaning, adapting all the resources of an ancient skill to the opportunities of to-day. The ear is an unsophisticated recipient. Among so vast a listening there must have been many who were not likely to observe the conscious efficacy of the poet's devices, or even his political wit, but they must have felt the thrill of that drama. . . . I said to myself with delight: Here begins a whole new era for poetic drama. And I shall continue to disregard, as I always have, any grievances about the failure of the arts.—From the Preface by CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in "Familiar Quotations," by JOHN BARTLETT. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, published monthly, grade one and a half. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

A Mile or So Out Of Aix

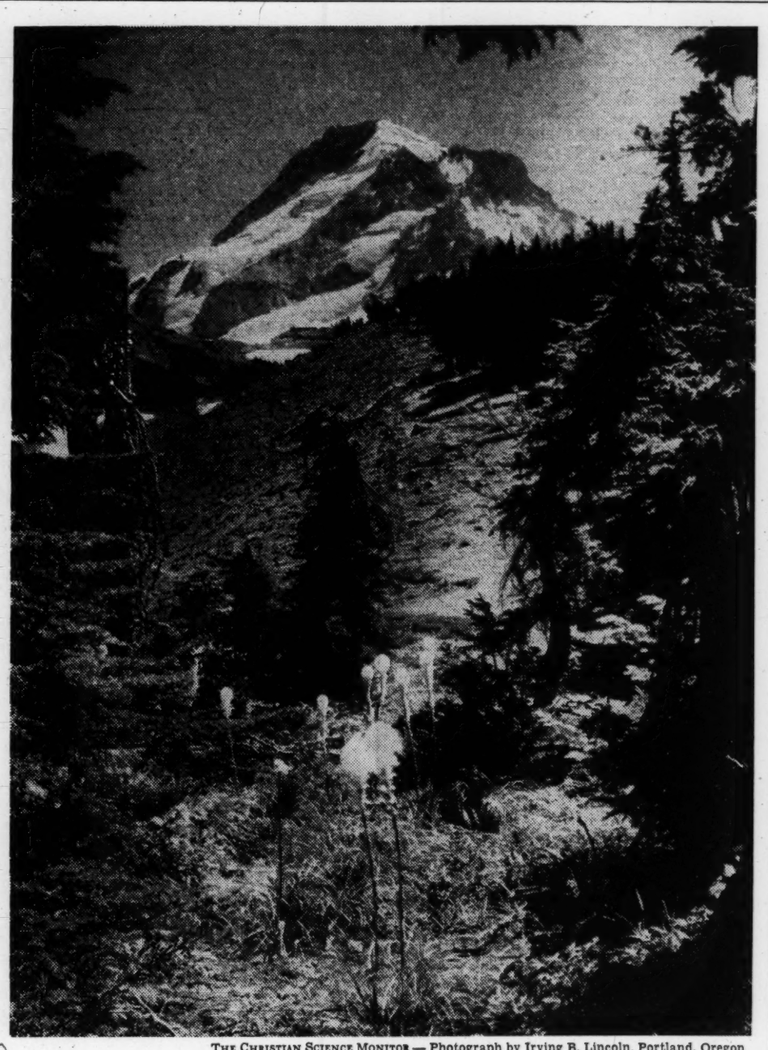
IT IS DELIGHTFUL living in rural France, especially in the brilliant sunshine of the south and in places where rich foreigners do not congregate. There is a privacy achieved in each household that is equaled only in a Chinese compound. We were surrounded by a wall, and the garden gate bell hung between us and every intrusion. The garden was delicious with the scent of honeysuckle. It rioted over the fence along the canal, its fragrance in the quiet evenings stealing over us in waves of almost stupefying sweetness. The arbor over the gate dripped with tiny white roses, and scraggly bushes were heavy with pink buds. Two cherry trees kept us supplied for three weeks with the finest cherries I ever saw or tasted. There was a horse-chestnut by the kitchen, a gorgeous linden shaded the rest of the house. There were a flowering locust, and two willows beyond the fountain. Six fig trees that bore first a crop of green figs from the blossoms and later a crop of purple figs from the branches, one old apple, two pear trees, an apricot, a plum, and two pie cherry trees filled the lower garden, and in every other available spot was a grape-vine. Beyond, over our farthest wall . . . we could see the "Seven Sisters," a mountain ridge that cut the hard blue sky like a saw.

Le Petit Mas was a tiny six-room villa that backed up against the wall along the Route de Vauvenargues, all its windows looking down the length of the garden. There were a salon, a dining-room, a kitchen below, and three bedrooms above, all tiled in the big dark-red hexagonal tiles, and furnished with authentic if rickety antiques. There was a directoire bed, a beautiful old carved Brittany wardrobe, a Louis XIII chest, a Louis XIV table, a Provençal bread cage, some invaluable andirons. At least so the inventory said. The house even boasted electricity and a gas stove in the kitchen, so life was comparatively modern, although our only plumbing consisted of three spigots of rather muddy water, one in the kitchen, one in the big fountain, one for the cement laundry tubs under the wine grapes by the back wall. . . .

We had tired of the Hotel de la Mule Noire, clean and comfortable and well-fed as we were there, and wanted our own domain. It was exciting to have eggs for breakfast again, to eat our peas raw, to climb our own tree for our own cherries. It was a relief to lie in the sun, to run barefoot, to paddle in the fountain, instead of walking sedately to the parks. . . .

Across the road were a grocery store and a bakery. We would carry home half a kilo of sweet butter and great loaves of hot bread just shoveled out of the big pine-fed oven. Next to us were friendly neighbors who sold us the best melons in the world for a franc apiece, then less than four cents. Three days a week we walked into town to the market by the Palais de Justice and carried home our vegetables and left an order at the up-to-date butcher shop that had a frigidaire and a bicycle delivery. Carrying potatoes and soup greens and artichokes and the like, perhaps a couple of fish lying limply on the top of the black market bag, the road was long and hot. Sometimes I met a farmer on a high cart.

"*Montez*," he would say, "one must economize one's legs."—From "I Married a Vagabond," by RACHEL LATTA FRANCK. (New York: Appleton-Century.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Irving B. Lincoln, Portland, Oregon

MT. HOOD, OREGON

Essence of Vacation

I

What is the color of snow water
Melted by July sun?
Not hard and blue—
Not diamond clear—
Now I know!
The gray-green
Moon-silver
Of aspen.

II

All the blue air
Seems flecked by drifting cotton.
It flies upward—
Downward—
All about me,
Endlessly drifting.
Where is a factory for cotton?
I see only the shining,
The shaking young leaves of a wood.

III

The man on the bridge
Laughs at our choice of camp-site.
Higher land would be better, he says,
Willows are alive with mosquitoes,
Rocks are a harbor for snakes.
He thinks the car will bog down in the swale.
A creek is too noisy for sleep.
Anyway, it seems a lonesome place!
We can see that he wishes he was us!

IV

Across the sky
From mountain to mountain
Leaps out a half-circle of rainbow.
For shame, greedy Beauty,
Must you wear a cravat?

V

My camera is set for a picture.
The aspen grove is enough
But this one is broidered by iris.
Now I see four butterflies
Hovering in tangled sunbeams!
My hands shake and I cannot snap the shutter.
Butterflies are too much.

VI

Wrens
Are like the indefatigable
Housewife.
They are busy and chattering
In camps
At the foot of glaciers
The same as in backyards
At home.

VII

He said,
"I bring you a wild tiger-lily,
The dearest flower that blows.
I found it by the spray-wet rock
That turns the stream.
Even the freckles are just like you!"

VIII

Smooth boles of cottonwood
In high mountain meadows
Carry welts of black initials
Carved long ago.
"LYNOE," a dark-eyed lad
Minding flocks among the peaks:
"ANTONIO ERNAGA," were you lonely
That summer of "1910"?
Were sheep but dull companions,
"PIERRE IBENEZ"?

IX

By the tent
Stand three pine trees.
Two great ones are close together,
Whispering,
A small one is set apart,—
Father, Mother,
And Little Girl.

I found a whittled, wooden boat
Cast on the bank by high water.
I lay it on the stone
By the lonely Little Girl
Who weeps in the night.

X

When we stop for minor repairs
On the homeward journey,
One cottonwood in a desert wash
Is worth a grove of Gigantea
On the mountain.

SARA BUNDY PENCE

Diversity of France

IN A LAND so large as France there are many sorts of climate, landscape, and inhabitants: indeed there is no country in Europe which covers such wide extremes. . . . The horrid plains of the North and the sunny olive-groves of the South have as little in common as the vine-clad country in the West and the Alpine scenery of Savoy in the East. It is not surprising, with this wide choice of landscape and climate at their door, that the French prefer to stay at home rather than to travel in foreign countries, since not only have they some of the loveliest scenery in Europe, but they can also boast the finest range of architecture outside Italy.—RALPH DUTTON and LORD HOLDEN, in "The Land of France." (London: Batsford. New York: Scribner.)

The Way of Heroes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTALS, seeking their ideal of manhood in mortals, have worshiped heroes who embodied noble qualities to an unusual degree. In this hero-worship we recognize too often the sad admission that the attributes of greatness are attainable only by a few, and that the general run of mankind must make the best of their own humdrum and far from heroic possibilities. Yet when the froth of personality is cleared away and justice is awarded on the basis of enduring and upbuilding achievements, it can be seen that the qualities which make for true heroism are within the reach of everyone.

An unsung hero is none the less a benefactor in spite of his obscurity. Christian Science emphasizes this, for its teachings make plain that God created man in His own likeness, and made him capable of expressing only noble, loving, and unselfish service. To bring out true heroism in our own lives we have only to draw closer to God in all our thoughts and deeds, and replace the worship of personality and the desire for the praise of mortals, with an unselfed resolve to obey God's will and trust His guidance, wherever it may lead.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has described genuine heroism in a truly noble passage (p. 514): "Moral courage is 'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm. Free and fearless it roams in the forest. Undisturbed it lies in the open field, or rests in 'green pastures, . . . beside the still waters.'" This quality of true fearlessness, dependent not on physical might, but on the consciousness of right doing, enabled the boy David, armed only with a shepherd's sling, to overthrow the giant Goliath, whose reputed might had mesmerized the army of Israel into impotence. True heroism owes nothing to personal attachment or to hate, for it is a spontaneous manifestation of the governing divine Principle, which is God. All may practise it, but only in the degree that they are willing to desist from regarding good or evil as personally owned endowments or possessions. Christian Science teaches that evil, being unreal, disappears as God's allness becomes understood. Having no foundation in God, evil is a coward, which flees when its false nature is scientifically exposed. To overthrow evil by this scientific process is true heroism.

In the deeply moving eleventh chapter of the epistle to the Hebrews, St. Paul extols the valor of many spiritual heroes, who, through faith in God, faced tremendous odds and held their ground unflinchingly. He speaks of those who "through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions" (Hebrews 11:33). Many a Christian Scientist can testify from his own experiences that similar wonders are being wrought in our own day. The sufferer who finds healing through Christian Science, after having been told by physicians that he was incurably afflicted, has laid his hand on the hem of the garment of Christian heroism, for he has taken sides against a supposed law which would unjustly condemn a man to death. Through such an experience of healing, thousands have gained their first intelligent glimpse of God's real nature, and of man's unchangeable resemblance to his creator. From this beginning they have been led forward to partake of the higher fruitage of Christian Science—the overcoming of sin and the winning of freedom from tyrannical domination.

To accomplish these grand results, an individual may find himself working faithfully alone with his hand in God's, or he may be supported by many others in his task. Whether we stand alone with God, or move with a great army, the requirements of heroism never vary. All that is needful is to lay aside self-will, and boldly to stand in the sure consciousness that God, good, is ever present and all-powerful. Confronted by this enlightened sense of spiritual power, evils which may have seemed beyond control are forced out of their secret hiding-places into the light of day, finally to disappear. The witness to God's glory abides unharmed and free.

The illuminating influences of Christian Science have contributed much to the uncovering of evil, not only in individual experience, but in political and national life. And when error has been uncovered by an understanding faith in God's presence, there need be no timidity in dealing with it. Moral courage will sustain the humble individual and the downtrodden nation as faith rises above physical force to an understanding of God's redeeming purpose. Through this spiritual understanding every honest, unselfish thought can be established securely, no matter how far removed from human aid it may seem to be.

The rashness of animal courage gives place to wisdom when meekness supplants defiance. Human will cannot do God's work. The redeeming qualities which God unfailingly supplies do not inflame the passions; they are firm, temperate, and gentle. In a message to her church Mrs. Eddy once pointed out the path of true heroism in these words (Message to The Mother Church for 1900, p. 9): "The reformer must be a hero at all points, and he must have conquered himself before he can conquer others. Sincerity is more successful than genius or talent."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La voie des Héros

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARCE QUE LES MORTELS ont cherché parmi leurs semblables l'idéal de la virilité, ils vouent un culte aux héros qui manifestèrent à un degré exceptionnel de nobles qualités. Dans ce culte des héros, nous remarquons trop souvent une triste implication: l'on croit que peu d'hommes peuvent atteindre aux attributs de la grandeur et que la plupart des humains doivent se contenter de perspectives morales médiocres, d'une existence dont tout héroïsme est exclu. Mais quand on écarte l'écume de la personnalité pour rendre justice aux réalisations durables et constructives, on voit que les qualités constituant le véritable héroïsme sont à la portée de chacun.

Le héros qu'aucun poète ne célèbre et qui reste obscur n'en est pas moins un bienfaiteur. Ce fait est mis en lumière par la Science Chrétienne, dont les enseignements font voir que Dieu créa l'homme à Sa propre image et le rendit capable d'exprimer uniquement ce qui est noble, ce qui rend service, ce que caractérisent l'amour et l'abnégation. Pour que notre vie manifeste un héroïsme véritable, il suffit de nous approcher sans cesse de Dieu dans nos pensées et nos actes; il nous faut renoncer au culte de la personnalité, au désir des louanges humaines, et mettre à leur place l'humble résolution d'obéir à la volonté divine et de suivre avec confiance le chemin que Dieu nous trace.

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, c'est-à-dire à la page 514 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, décrit l'héroïsme véritable dans ce passage d'une grande noblesse: "Le courage moral est 'le lion de la tribu de Juda,' le roi du royaume mental. Libre et sans crainte, il parcourt la forêt. Paisible, il se couche en rase campagne, ou se repose dans 'les pâturages verdoyants,... le long des eaux tranquilles.'" Cette absence de crainte, ce vrai courage est une qualité qui ne dépend pas de la force physique, mais de la conscience d'avoir fait le bien; grâce à elle, le jeune David, armé seulement d'une fronde, put renverser Goliath, ce géant dont la prétendue force avait mesmérisé les troupes d'Israël et les avait rendues impuissantes. Le véritable héroïsme ne doit rien à la haine ou à l'attachement personnel; c'est une manifestation spontanée du Principe souverain qui est Dieu. Tous peuvent pratiquer l'héroïsme, mais seulement dans la mesure où ils sont prêts à ne plus regarder le bien et le mal comme des caractéristiques ou des possessions personnelles. La Science Chrétienne déclare que le mal, étant irréel, disparaît dans la mesure où l'on comprend la totalité de Dieu. N'étant pas fondé sur Dieu, le mal est lâche: dès qu'on démasque scientifiquement sa fausse nature, il prend la fuite. Le véritable héroïsme consiste à renverser le mal par cette méthode scientifique.

Dans le chapitre onze de l'épître aux Hébreux, l'auteur, en termes émouvants, exalte le courage de maints héros spirituels qui par la foi en Dieu, affrontèrent sans fléchir les assauts les plus formidables. Il mentionne ceux qui "par la foi, ont conquis des royaumes, exercé la justice, obtenu des promesses, fermé la gueule des lions" (Hébreux 11:33). Ces prodiges se répètent à notre époque, comme peuvent l'attester une foule de Scientistes Chrétiens qui en ont eu la preuve. Le patient qui trouve la guérison en Science Chrétienne, alors que les docteurs avaient déclaré son mal incurable — ce disciple a touché le bord du vêtement de l'héroïsme chrétien, car il s'est déclaré contre une pseudo-loi qui l'aurait injustement condamné à mort. Par une guérison de ce genre, des milliers d'hommes ont entrevu pour la première fois d'une manière intelligente la vraie nature de Dieu et l'inaltérable ressemblance de l'homme à son créateur. Ils ont ensuite été conduits plus haut encore, pour avoir part à d'autres fruits de la Science Chrétienne — victoire sur le péché, libération de la tyrannie.

Le disciple qui veut parvenir à ces grands résultats doit être prêt à travailler fidèlement, soit qu'il lui faille marcher seul avec Dieu, soit qu'il ait dans sa tâche le soutien de nombreux compagnons d'œuvre. Que l'on soit seul avec Dieu ou que l'on fasse partie d'une grande armée, l'héroïsme est possible et ses conditions restent pareilles. Il exige qu'on abandonne l'opiniâtreté, l'égoïsme, et qu'on maintienne vaillamment sa position dans l'inébranlable conscience du fait que Dieu, le bien, est toujours présent, tout-puissant. Devant cette lumineuse certitude du pouvoir spirituel, les maux qui paraissaient peut-être défier nos efforts doivent sortir de leur cachette; ils sont mis au jour et finalement disparaissent. Celui qui rend témoignage à la gloire de Dieu demeure indemne et libre.

Les lumières que jette la Science Chrétienne ont largement contribué à découvrir le mal non seulement chez les individus, mais aussi dans la vie politique et nationale. Or dès que l'erreur est démasquée par la compréhension et la foi dans la présence de Dieu, on peut y faire face sans crainte. Le courage moral soutiendra l'humble disciple ou le peuple opprimé, quand la foi s'élèvera plus haut que la force physique jusqu'à la compréhension de Dieu et de Son plan libérateur. Grâce à cette intelligence spirituelle, toute pensée loyale, sans égoïsme, peut s'affermir et trouver la sécurité, même si les secours humains paraissent hors d'atteinte.

La témérité du courage animal fait place à la sagesse lorsque l'humilité supplante l'arrogance. La volonté humaine ne saurait accomplir l'œuvre de Dieu. Les qualités rédemptrices que Dieu confère sans cesse sont fermes, douces, modérées, et n'enflamment jamais les passions. Dans un message adressé à son église, Mrs. Eddy montra quel est le sentier de l'héroïsme véritable lorsqu'elle dit (*Message to The Mother Church for 1900*, p. 9): "Le réformateur doit être en tout point un héros; il doit avoir fait sa propre conquête avant de pouvoir conquérir autrui. La sincérité réussit mieux que le génie ou le talent."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1940

☆☆R

Protest Heard To Closing Of State Colleges

Teachers' institutions are defended by many at a hearing before special legislative group.

Concerted opposition to the closing of any of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Colleges, despite figures showing that only 65 per cent of the graduates have been placed in teaching positions in the past five years, was voiced today at a public hearing before a special commission investigating the advisability of closing some of the institutions.

More than 200 city and town officials, educators, legislators, and graduates of the Colleges appeared before the Commission to insist that "education is the backbone of democracy," and that therefore none of the Teacher's Colleges should be closed.

Mayor George T. Ashe of Lowell, opposed the closing of any of the institutions until a study proves that, if Massachusetts teaching positions were limited to Massachusetts appointees, there still would be an overabundance of normal-school graduates in Massachusetts

Outside State

The Mayor claimed that many Bay State teaching positions are being filled by persons outside the State. Representative William A Akeroyd (R), of Lanesboro, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, warned that other States would retaliate against Massachusetts teachers. Mayor Ashe retorted that the State would gain by this method.

The special commission was established by the 1939 Legislature after the Legislature turned down Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's economy proposal that four of the colleges, namely those at Hyannis, Westfield, North Adams and Worcester be closed. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations agreed to the economy move but recommended closing of Westfield, Hyannis, Lowell and Framingham colleges. The commission is headed by Senator Harold R. Lundgren (R) of Worcester.

So numerous were the opponents of the proposed closing that the proponents will not be heard until late this afternoon. Only two persons arose when Senator Lundgren asked those favoring the closings to stand. Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Taxpayers Federation will appear this afternoon to tell of research being conducted by his organization in connection with the teachers' college problem.

Opposed Closing

Harry Russell, chairman of the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor representing Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, opposed closing of any of the colleges, saying they could be made more useful by turning to junior college work. Furthermore, he pointed to a shortage of technical teachers to train persons for defense work.

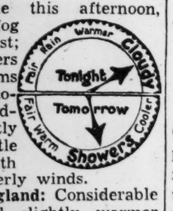
Chester B. Styles, Superintendent of the Westfield schools, told the Commission that during the 1918 defense measures so many people were needed for secretarial work that many teachers were attracted into this work, producing a shortage of teachers. He insisted that a similar situation is now being faced and that therefore Massachusetts is not training too many teachers.

The greater part of the morning session was devoted to opposition to the closing of the Northfield and Westfield Colleges on the grounds that these two institutions are depended upon by Massachusetts schools for trained teachers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with some sunshine this afternoon, and some fog along the coast; scattered showers or thunderstorms this evening, tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer; gentle variable south and southwesterly winds.



All New England: Considerable cloudiness and slightly warmer with scattered showers and thunderstorms today and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle southeast shifting to southwest winds over south portion and gentle south and southwest over north portions and broken clouds tonight and Wednesday; some fog tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Period July 22-27, 1940, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Continued warm first part, cooler with temperature about normal the middle of the week and slightly above normal Friday and Saturday. Generally fair most of the week, but showers are indicated by or during Tuesday and again at the end.

Official Temperatures

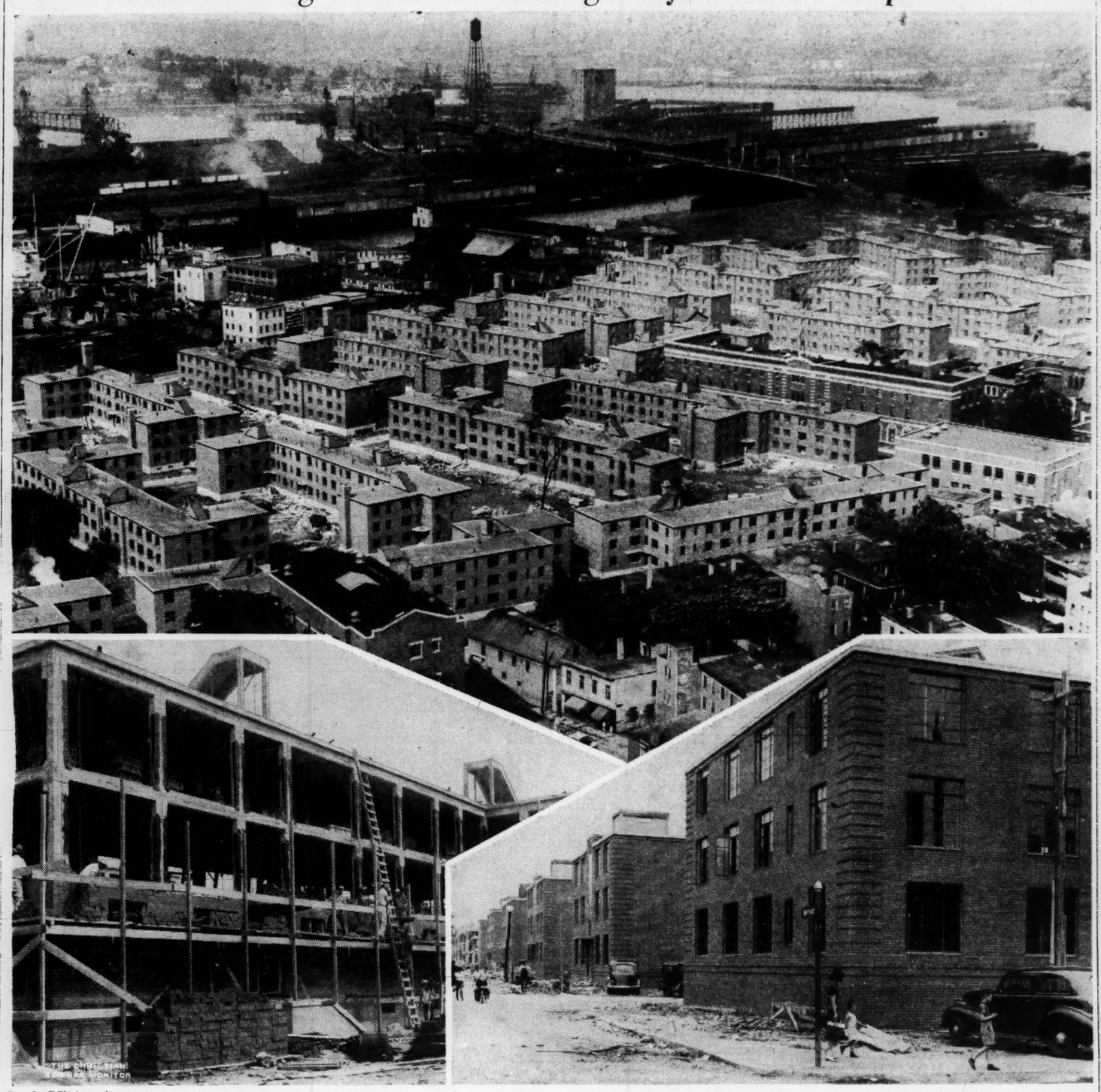
	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	73	New Orleans	78	93
Chicago	79	96	New York	70	92
Denver	68	94	Norfolk	81	94
Kansas City	75	91	Philadelphia	73	95
Los Angeles	60	93	St. Louis	76	91
Miami	84	90	Washington	80	100
Minneapolis	78	103			

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., July 23.
B—Maximum, July 22.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:52 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 3:06 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m., E. D. S. T., Tuesday.

Boston's Largest Federal Housing Project Nears Completion



By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Three of the Slum Clearance Jobs Now Rapidly Progressing Toward Occupancy

Top—The largest of Boston's four low-cost, slum-clearance Federal housing projects now under construction by the United States Housing Administration, as seen from the Bunker Hill Monument in Charlestown. Lower left—The South Boston project, third largest, is only a short distance from Old Harbor Village, Boston's PWA housing development now in use. At some parts of the new project brick walls have already been erected; at others, excavation is still going on. Contractors hope to have this project's 873 units ready for tenants by October. Lower right—Things have been happening in the Mission Hill section of Roxbury since that damp, foggy day last December when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin turned the first spadeful of dirt for the new housing project, while hundreds looked on—and shivered with the cold. The 22-acre tract was dark and desolate there—naked basements of demolished houses, bonfires at various piles of rubbish, and here and there the hulk of an empty, abandoned tenement marked the scene. Today a new housing project of 1,023 units is well on its way to completion, and there are prospects the first tenants will occupy their new homes in October. The fourth project, the 306-unit Lenox Street development for Negroes, is not shown here. It too will be completed in October.

Water Runs Down Mountain And Runs Right Up Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. WASHINGTON, N. H.—Many people who have traveled to the summit of Mt. Washington do not know that the water rushing down New England's highest mountain comprises the force to pump water up again for the summit water supply.

Various streams into which the water from the mountain flows join to form the Amonoosuc River which is dammed at an altitude of 2,600 feet above sea level. From this dam the water is piped down 270 feet to a 24-inch water wheel located in the engine house of the Mt. Washington Cog Railway at its base-station.

The power created by this water wheel is used to run a pump that forces the water three-and-a-half miles up the side of Mt. Washington. The pressure pipe that carries the water up the mountain runs alongside the railroad tracks.

At the summit, 6,293 feet above sea level, the water is stored in tanks for use at the mountain summit hotel, for fire protection, and for general usage.

This new system runs 24 hours a day, pumping 11 gallons of water a minute, and is built to withstand a pressure of 1,800 pounds. The former method of pumping water up the mountain used two steam pumps which were installed in 1911. The steam system of pumping was only operated 12 hours a day.

Why Elk Laundry Got Work Is Told

Joseph H. Farrell, Property Clerk of the Boston Police Department, testifying today in Suffolk Superior Court, declared that the Elk Laundry got the Police Department's business because of the drastic increase in prices of the other laundry companies.

In his testimony before Judge Allan G. Buttrick, who is hearing injunction and damage suits brought by four laundry companies against the Elk Laundry and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and his brother, Walter H. Timilty, President of the Elk Laundry, Mr. Farrell said the price for washing sheets was raised from 2½ cents to 10 cents.

"The Police Department refused to pay this increase and accepted the more reasonable offer of the Elk Laundry," Mr. Farrell said.

Walter H. Timilty, recalled to the stand for cross-examination, admitted that he had secured the laundry business of a paint company through an introduction by Lieut. James O'Neil of the City's Traffic Division.

Food Stamp Plan For New Bedford

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today the food stamp plan for distributing surplus farm commodities to persons on relief would be extended to New Bedford, Mass.

Approximately 4,444 families in New Bedford will be eligible to participate. The Department said operation of the program in New Bedford would begin in about a month.

Charlestown Houses Expect Tenants Rush

Preparations for an expected rush of applicants for apartments at Boston's new low-cost Federal housing project in Charlestown were nearing completion today.

Application forms will be distributed after the rental schedule is officially announced this week. About 500 units in the Charlestown development, or half of the total, will be ready for occupancy Aug. 15.

"We have made preparations for just about anything," an official of the Authority stated, in discussing the prospects of an avalanche of applications. "The applications will first be sifted here at headquarters, and the ineligible cases set aside."

As a result of added experience in public housing, newly discovered economies, and different methods of financing, the four USHA projects, of which Charlestown is the largest, are expected to have rentals approximately 25 per cent lower than those of Old Harbor Village, PWA development in South Boston now in operation. This will bring them within the reach of a small family with income of $800. Most tenants will have annual incomes of $1,200 or less.

Electricity Users to Save $600,000 by Edison Rates Cut

A $600,000 annual reduction in electric rates of the Boston Edison Company will be effected under a new rate schedule to be filed in the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities before Sept. 3, Frank D. Comerford, President of the concern, announced today.

The announcement was contained in a letter to the Department, and is the result of negotiations since May between the State Public Utilities Commission and Edison officials.

Mr. Comerford pointed out that war conditions, increased cost of materials, tax boosts, and other items have made it difficult to permit the company to make a rate adjustment program.

"We feel, however," he added, "that after adequate reserve for depreciation, employees annuities, further added taxes and costs, reductions in our rates aggregating not less than $600,000 per annum may be made available by schedule to be filed before Sept. 3 of this year and effective Oct. 1 of this year. Of course, general conditions are so unsettled that this policy may be subject to unforeseen adverse factors of general nature."

It is understood that the Department is attempting to put the new rate into effect as soon as possible so that the savings may be enjoyed by the consumers quickly. However, the company's voluntary action, the Commission members insist, does not prevent further consultation to effect additional reductions. The Commission is of the opinion that the situation may be reviewed fairly after the company files its next annual returns in March, 1941.

A survey of Edison Company reductions since 1929, the Commission officials pointed out, shows that the new schedule, compared with 1929 rates, represents savings to consumers of approximately $5,000,000 annually.

Baxter Adds 4,174 Acres to His Park

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 23 (AP)—Former Gov. Percival P. Baxter today donated to the State 4,174 acres of land in the Mt. Katahdin region, bringing to 74,533 the acreage given by him for formation of Baxter State Park.

Mr. Baxter indicated in a letter to Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and the Executive Council that he hoped eventually to bring the total to 100,000 acres.

Boston Expects to Hold Place as Ninth U. S. City

While Boston has lost 11,668 of its citizens under the 1940 census, it does not expect to lose its standing as ninth largest city in the United States.

Even Massachusetts, with five of its nine cities which counted more than 100,000 persons in 1930 now showing a decrease, is expected to retain its distinction as the State with the greatest number of 100,000-plus cities in the Country.

Boston is unperturbed over its national ranking, because Pittsburgh, Pa., closest competitor and in 10th place in 1930, has also reported a drop from 669,817 to 665,384. The Federal tally of men, women and children in Boston, announced yesterday, was 769,520. In 1930, the enumerators counted 781,188.

Boston's report yesterday was quite a bombshell. Several usually accredited tabulations had placed the 1940 census at well over 800,000. No announcements were made today that they would take issue with the Federal figure and demand a recount, however.

Sharp Contrast

The announced figure is in sharp contrast to the population estimate of 837,273 published in the Boston directory, or to the total of 816,397 resulting from the State count in 1935, to the city health department enumeration of 811,816 made a year ago, or the approximation of 800,000 by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. State and city officials today were sticking to their own nose-counts, refusing to credit the Federal Government's enumeration at the expense of their own.

The decentralization, which apparently has caused the decrease in the Hub's population, also has cropped up in four of Massachusetts' largest cities. Cambridge, Lynn, Somerville, and Worcester have all fallen by the wayside in a comparison of 1930-1940 figures. The defection of Lynn, in fact, has carried it below the 100,000 mark to 98,072, giving this State only eight instead of nine cities above that level, and these include New Bedford and Springfield which have not yet reported. New Bedford, it is remembered, lost 8,620 in the decade preceding 1930, and may have lost more since that time. The 1930 census was 112,597.

Two Show Jump

Fall River and Lowell are the only cities in the 100,000 class which so far have shown an increase in population, and in these centers it has been slight, close to 1,000 in each city.

That the flow of population is toward the suburbs and outlying towns still within easy commuting distance of Boston is seen in a glance at the increases noted in Arlington, Lexington, Belmont, Newton, Wellesley and Quincy. These towns have each recorded a jump in their population of from 3,666 in Lexington to 5,077 in Belmont. Space, sunshine, low taxes, good roads, automobiles, radio and other modern improvements have no doubt made living in the suburbs easier.

The Federal census also revealed decreases in industrial centers around Boston. Cambridge found it had 2,523 persons less than 10 years ago; Chelsea, 4,747 less; Everett, 1,636; Haverhill, a decrease of 1,387; Lawrence lost 19; Revere, 1,304; Salem, 2,050 and Winthrop, 177.

Plymouth, apparently, is striving to reach its former high of 13,045, set in the 1920 census. This year the total count is 13,044; in 1930, it reached 13,042. Maximum variation in 20 years, oddly enough, was three.

Population of 254 Massachusetts cities and towns was set this afternoon at 3,700,717 or 71,232 more than for the same municipalities in 1930. The population count in 1930 for these communities, which included 34 of Massachusetts' 39 cities, was 3,639,485.

Thus the increase for Massachusetts is only slightly more than 1.9 per cent in comparison with an increase of eight per cent reported from Washington for the rest of the country. Of course, two large cities, New Bedford and Springfield, have not yet reported. New Bedford, however, suffered a loss of 8,620 between 1920 and 1930.

Curley Not to Seek Office; Democrats Breathe Easier

Democratic leaders faced the November Massachusetts election with more confidence today following the statement by James M. Curley, former Governor, that he would not seek state office this year, thus partially quieting fears of a wide-open split within the party.

The party had been disturbed over the possibility that Mr. Curley would seek the Democratic nomination for either Governor or Senator and cause the same dissension which aided the Republican party to sweep all state-wide elective offices, except Attorney General, in 1938.

As Democratic National Committeeman, former Governor Curley stated he will make every effort to build up the Democratic party in Massachusetts and that he will take no active part in the Sept. 17 primary campaign to aid any particular candidate.

The Curley decision leaves the Democratic gubernatorial field to Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and Francis E. Kelly, Lieutenant Governor, while Senator David I. Walsh will have no opposition in his bid for Democratic renomination.

Boston Women Voters Hear Defense of Civil Liberties

Protection of civil liberties in the United States, which wartime conditions seem fit to curtail, demands great wisdom and discretion, asserted Miss Marguerite Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, in a stirring letter to all State League Presidents which was read today to a gathering of members of the Boston League by Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President, at the home of Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, West Roxbury.

Sometimes, Miss Wells pointed out, it is necessary to curtail liberties which we have enjoyed freely in peace time.

"Such curtailment should be made only through constituted procedure and should be temporary," she said. "Only a strong and dynamic democracy can survive even temporary curtailment of individual freedom. The first concern therefore is to make and keep our democracy strong and dynamic. Our next concern is to curtail our libetries no further than is essential to the protection of our State."

These days, tragic as they seem, are not without their promise, Miss Wells declared.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston League of Women Voters Officials

Left to right—Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President, and Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll and Miss Margaret McSweeney, Vice-Presidents.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Torrid Zone," with Pat O'Brien, James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Dark Command," with Claire Trevor 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"The House Across the Bay," with George Raft and Joan Bennett. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Over the Moon," with Merle Oberon. 2, 5, 8:05.

Fenway—
"The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 1:10, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Also "Lucky Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero. 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Queen of Destiny," starring Anna Neagle. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Information Please," 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Also "Cross Country Romance," with Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"All This and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9:35 a. m., 1:20, 5:20, 9:15. Also "Pop Always Pays," with Leon Errol and Walter Catlett. 12:15, 4:05, 8:05.

Modern—
"The Ghost Breakers," 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Queen of the Mob," with Blanche Yurka and Ralph Bellamy, 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "New Moon." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Military Academy," with Tommy Kelly. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George, 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Lucky Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero, 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Jack Holt in "Passport to Alcatraz." 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15. Also "Dr. Christian Meets the Women," with Jean Hersholt, 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55.

State—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "New Moon," 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Military Academy," with Tommy Kelly, 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—
"The Ghost Breakers," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Queen of the Mob," with Blanche Yurka and Ralph Bellamy, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"The Flag Speaks," "Information Please," Colombia and Curacao travel pictures, Popeye, Sam Snead's golf, Charlie Chase comedy. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
"The Story of the Stars and Stripes"; Debussy's Children's Corner; Information Please, and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"White Zombie," with Bela Lugosi, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10. Also "Murders in the Rue Morgue," 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Kentucky," with Loretta Young and Richard Greene. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Dorothy Lamour. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Safari," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Madeleine Carroll, 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "Irene," starring Anna Neagle, 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

University—
Alice Faye in "Lillian Russell," 2:25, 5:45, 9:15. Also "La Conga Nights," with Hugh Herbert 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Hedy LaMarr in "Algiers." Also "Fifth Avenue Girl," starring Ginger Rogers.

Radio—Page 11

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight's Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, 8:30—
Symphony in F major, No. 8
Opus 93 ..... Beethoven
I. Allegro vivace e con brio
II. Allegretto scherzando
III. Tempo di menuetto
IV. Allegro vivace
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
Prelude to the Third Act, "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg" ..... Wagner
Violin solo: "Romance" ..... Svendsen
Gaston Elcus
"Artists' Life," Waltzes ..... J. Strauss
Only One Vienna, March ..... Schrammel

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Chinese Art by Mr. Little.

Boston Milk Cooling Order Expensive to Vermont Farms

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 23 — Considerable concern is being expressed in the Vermont dairying industry over the ruling of the Boston Board of Health, effective next January, which provides that all milk of morning production shall be cooled to 50 degrees before it is delivered to the creamery. As more than 60 per cent of the State's milk goes into the Boston market, thousands of Vermont farms, large and small, are affected by the ruling. The effect of the ruling, however, will be particularly burdensome to thousands of small dairy farms which haven't now the resources to install new and adequate cooling facilities to comply with the order.

The Health Board's ruling, as it affects the Vermont farm, has more economic implications than are apparent at first glance.

Under present operations the night milk is cooled, held and delivered along with the morning milk. Under the new order it will be necessary to wait at least two hours before the morning's milk can be delivered to the creamery. While waiting for the milk to cool, there will be little or no work accomplished and, as a result, many hours of man labor will be lost. Add to this the cost of installing adequate cooling machinery, dairy leaders say, and the result may mean the abandonment of hundreds of small dairy farms which are now "just getting by" financially.

According to the 1930 census, 22,009 of the total 24,898 farms then listed in Vermont, were family owned. There were only 2,409 tenant farmers and 480 were operated by managers. Early 1940 census figures available show that these numbers will not be materially changed in their relation to each other.

Although the new milk order will disarrange operations on the large farms, these may be expected to cope with the situation. There are 16,490 farms of 175 acres or less which will particularly find the change hard to make and 9,094 of this number may find it an economic impossibility in view of the present low price of milk and milk products. Farms of between 10 and 30 producing cows, dairymen say, do not have volume enough to warrant meeting the cost of installing expensive cooling equipment. Most of the larger farms already have such equipment. Those which have depended upon natural ice will be forced to build larger ice houses and the cost of filling them each winter will cut deeply on the narrow margin of income left after feed and other costs are paid.

More than 90 per cent of these small farms are family owned. Should any considerable number of them be unable to meet the new demand necessary in order to market their milk, and as a result be forced to give up their homes, it will be a serious blow to Vermont for it has long been recognized that such farms as these are the backlog of Vermont life. The effect might also make itself seriously felt in curtailing the source of Boston's milk supply, dairymen assert.

Disruption caused by enforcement of the order, farm leaders declare, is serious enough in itself, but to disrupt the families on these family-owned farms would change the entire conception of Vermont rural life.

* * *

Auto Receipts

Income from motor vehicle receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 reaches a new peak of $2,608,590, according to a department report. This amount exceeded income in the previous fiscal period by $127,270. The year's income was collected from 83,540 pleasure car registrations, 9,804 truck registrations, 2,271 trailers and 115,342 operators' licenses.

* * *

Election Amendment

Vermont legislators will meet in special one-day session tomorrow morning to consider an amendment to the present election laws which would permit the special election for United States senator to be held concurrently with the primary election on September 10, instead of on October 8 as the present laws provide.

The special election was made necessary by the passing of Senator Ernest W. Gibson, whose son, Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., is interim appointee of Gov. George D. Aiken.

While the session is expected to last only one day, there is a possibility of further legislation to meet future demands which may be made on the Vermont National Guard by the Federal Government. Such added expenses could be legally met by the Emergency Council from a special fund set up for emergency purposes but some legislative leaders feel it may be well to obtain a legislative opinion on the subject.

Aside from probable political parleys over the respective candidacies of Governor Aiken and Ralph E. Flanders, Springfield industrialist, for the Senate seat, there will be nothing that should hold the General Assembly over more than one day believed necessary to enact an amendment to the election laws.

$7,296,865 Cash, Supplies by 'Cross'

From September, 1939, through July 19 of this year, the American Red Cross made available a total of $7,296,865 in cash and relief supplies to the areas of Europe, according to official financial records. This included $6,804,068 in supplies purchased for and cash contributions to other Red Cross societies and relief agencies working in Europe. The remainder, $492,797, is the estimated value of the material in garments and other supplies produced by chapter volunteers and shipped abroad.

More than 350,000 women volunteers in Red Cross chapters are actively engaged in producing war-relief garments and dressings. The latest available figures show that a total of 476,241 garments have been shipped or ordered shipped. It is estimated that by the end of the summer nearly 900,000 garments will have been produced.

The Red Cross national war relief fund has grown to more than $19,500,000. The funds received during the drive are to be used wholly and exclusively for war relief and no part of them will be applied toward the normal program of the Red Cross.

Children's Museum a Veritable Safari

By a Staff Photographer

Jamaica Plain Institution Attracts Thousands

At top, Earl Gilbert, of Roxbury, and Thomas Conlon, of Jamaica Plain, show interest in the model of the Concord Stagecoach. In the bottom picture, Dorothy Hughs, of West Roxbury, is seen studying intricate handwork of girl's fiesta costume from Mexico.

Britain Found Active on West African Coast

Ten days before Italy declared war, 2,800 native Africans, recruited on the Gold Coast by the British, were sent in three ships to join with the native Ethiopians against the Italians there, according to passengers arriving here today aboard the American West African Line's freighter West Humhaw.

The passengers also reported seven big British liners, including the Queen Mary and the Aquitania, were at Freetown, West Africa, on June 15, carrying 80,000 Anzac troops, apparently awaiting a convoy before sailing through the war zone to England. There were 60 other merchant ships in port there waiting for convoys, declared the arrivals here.

A passenger, the Rev. Roy Davidson, missionary from Akron, Ohio, who has been on the Gold Coast for some time, said that British recruiting among the natives was progressing rapidly, and that "hundreds" were enlisting for the Ethiopian service.

Tillman M. Patten of Rolla, Mo., a mining engineer, returning on the ship, told how the entry of Italy into the war seriously curtailed production in the West African mines. Most of the workers are Italians in that sector, he declared, saying that the British had put them into concentration camps. Efforts to secure their release so that work can be resumed had been unsuccessful up to the time Mr. Patten sailed. The West Humhaw brought 12 passengers and 8,000 tons of cargo, including cocoa beans, palm oil, ginger, and mahogany logs.

Eight Officers to Man M. I. T. Army Department

Under the War Department's expanded program to put reserve officers on duty, Massachusetts Institute of Technology today announced that its military department for the year opening in September will be manned by eight officers: four regulars, three reserve officers, and one recalled from retired status. The new head of the department, Col. Clarence T. Marsh, who arrived July 10 from Coast Artillery duty in Panama, will remain under the revised setup.

Amusement and Instruction Linked at Children's Museum

With schools out for the summer months thousands of children are participating in their favorite pastimes. Playgrounds are filled with baseball heroes of the future; beaches are crowded with the swimming stars of tomorrow; and tennis courts hum with the activity of the next decade's national champions.

But there comes a time during these long summer months when children become a trifle "bored" with these things and then it is when mothers have to dig deep in their reservoir of ideas to keep the youngsters amused.

An answer to this problem comes from the Children's Museum of 80 Jamaica Plain. "Why not bring the kiddies over to the Museum for a day or two?" officials ask. "There's everything here to amuse them and keep them constructively occupied."

As a matter of fact many mothers in and around Boston do take advantage of the Children's Museum as a haven for their youngsters. Each day, except Monday, when the Museum is closed, scores of children may be found scattered about its three floors, taking in the "sights."

Open to Everybody

The Children's Museum not only is open to the children of Boston and vicinity but to all who care to make it a visit. Children of other states have a special invitation to visit the museum this year and mothers of these youngsters are urged to make use of the spacious area which the museum offers.

For here, despite the heat of a summer day, it is cool and comfortable. Here the children may study animals in the Live Museum, butterflies and birds in the Bird Room, raccoons, porcupines and flying squirrels in the Mammal Room, and treasures from all over the world. In fact, museum lecturers see to it that all questions about nature are answered, and direct tree, bird, and flower games in or out-of-doors.

Girls, of course, will want to devote most of their attention to the Doll Room. Here are three large doll houses with miniature furniture. Even boys drift into the Doll Room to take a peek at the Prince of Wales in Royal Stuart Tartan, Napoleon, crafty mandarins, rajahs, and Russians.

Brings the Ocean

For those children who can't get away to the beach the Museum brings the ocean to them in its Sea Life Room. Here is a sandy beach where a child may get ever so close to gulls without disturbing them. A Portuguese Man-of-War reveals the tentacles below water and the exotic purplish blue balloon sac above, as well. Then in the Rocky Tide Pool there is a grand display of plant and animal life. Children who lean toward mechanics will be interested in the explanation of how the big rocks, seaweed, and starfish in the pool were made by the museum's staff preparator and artist.

Young people in the fourth grade and above who are fortunate to visit the museum during July may join the July Jaunters in their trips and games.

Last of the Jaunters sessions is the week beginning today, when aspiring geologists may learn how different rocks are formed. A trip will be made to a pottery factory and one to the Quincy granite quarries to find out how the great blocks of granite are removed.

Of interest to teachers as well as children is the Junior Council Museum on the third floor. In this room junior guides and boys and girls from Museum clubs have contributed as well as installed all of the exhibits and are ready to explain them to visitors.

Mothers, Children At Record Concert

More than 150 mothers and children were present this afternoon at the Gilbert Stuart public school in Dorchester for a concert of recorded music by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation. The school children were accompanied by Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, teacher at the school playground, and Miss Catherine Day, Supervisor.

Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite and Haydn's Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major—recorded by leading orchestras of the world and two of the series of 12 works which are being released by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation at $1.69 a set, were played.

Warren S. Freeman, Music Director of the Belmont Public Schools, discussed the different movements of the symphonies and related incidents in the composers' lives.

Haydn's No. 99, the eighth symphony to be released in connection with this music appreciation program, will be distributed Friday at distribution headquarters at 31 Tremont, 889 Boylston and 150 Federal Streets.

Saltonstall Signs Rights Bill Copy

Miss Eleanor H. Pogwist of Hollywood, an aerial hitch-hiker touring the 48 states to obtain the signature of the Governors on a copy of the Bill of Rights, visited Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today.

The Massachusetts Governor added his signature to 29 others that Miss Pogwist had already obtained. From each Chief Executive she gets a letter of introduction to the next Governor on her list. From Gov. Saltonstall she obtained a letter to Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine.

The copy of the Bill of Rights, after all the Governors have autographed it, will be sgined by President Roosevelt and will be presented to the Library of Congress.

Interviewing Willkie Spanker, Defense Among Radio Features

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A forum discussion on American defense; an interview with John Garand, inventor of the United States Army's new rifle, and the première of a new dramatic series are to be heard in midweek radio programs.

Tonight

Talks; quizz; interviews:

Wythe Williams, veteran foreign correspondent, begins a new Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday series of "views-behind-the-news" programs as a member of the Colonial Network staff, WAAB, 7:30.

John Garand tells some interesting facts about his work in perfecting the United States Army's new semiautomatic rifle when interviewed on "The Springfield Armory and Our National Defense" program, WBZ, 8:15.

Erskine Caldwell, author of "Tobacco Road," sits with John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams and Oscar Levant on the "Information Please" board of experts, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Kirsten Flagstad, Metropolitan Opera soprano, tells the story of her protégé and accompanist, Edwin McArthur, and sings a Wagner Aria, and a great-great granddaughter of Betsy Ross tells the story of the first American flag as Gabriel Heatter guests on "We, the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music:

Richard Theodore Jones, flute student at the Pittsburgh Musical Institute, plays William Popp's "Concert Waltz," and Connie Boswell sings "A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody" and "Sleepy Time Down South" as guests of "Musical Americana," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Wednesday

Drama:

"Manhattan at Midnight," a new series featuring radio's dramatic stars in original plays, is inaugurated with Doris Dudley as an actress and Leif Erickson as a test pilot in a romantic story by Margaret LeWorth, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Forum:

Col. Allan M. Pope, New York industrialist who was a member of the Army General Staff in 1918; Ralph Flanders, representative of the machine tool industry, and Rear Admiral Reginald Belknap, U. S. N., retired, discuss the question "How Can We Defend America?" in "New England Town Meeting of the Air," WAAB, 8.

Music:

Dr. Frank Black conducts the National Symphony Orchestra's Sunset Symphony Concert with Philip Frank as violin soloist, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Henry Weber conducts his concert orchestra in Von Weber's overture to "Der Freischutz" and Dvorak's "Slavonic Dance No. 9"; Kathryn Witwer, soprano, and Attilio Baggiore, tenor, join the octet in excerpts from Sigmund Romberg's "Student Prince" in the "Pageant of Melody," MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Thursday

Talks; interviews:

Dr. C. Hawley Cartwright of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology describes his discovery of a magnesium fluoride film which enables more light to pass through glass, and its possible effects on periscopes, lenses, windows, and similar substances, in "Adventures in Science," CBS-WEEI, 4.

"Vox Pop" in a program from Elwood, Ind., attempting to present an intimate picture of the G. O. P. nominee, interviews some of Wendell L. Willkie's childhood friends and neighbors including the school teacher who spanked him, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Winifred Moore, blind pianist who reads Braille music with her feet appears as guest on "Strange As It Seems," CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Variety:

Olympe Bradna, French screen star, enacts scenes from her picture, "South of Pago, Pago"; John Ringling North, circus executive, and Alfred Court tell some of their experiences; Annette Stewart and Bruce Foote sing operatic selections which aided them in winning the Chicago City Opera auditions on the program "In Chicago Tonight," MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

WBZ to Open 50,000-Watt Station Soon

Continued from Page 1

casting Company's Blue Network and from its member Westinghouse stations. Following addresses by Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin of Boston, Clarence V. Nickerson, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Hull, and Westinghouse officials, a congratulatory message from President Roosevelt will be read. Music by staff artists of WBZ will then follow, concluded by a Hull celebration at the transmitting location on Newport Road.

The transmitting site at Millis, Mass., has been purchased by the Federal Communications Commission and will be used as a monitoring station to check on the accuracy of the emitted waves of New England radiocast stations, amateurs and other authorized transmitting stations.

The move from Millis to Hull will provide more powerful reception of the station for Boston listeners, according to Walter C. Evans, Vice-President of Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc. The new site provides an overall water path to Boston for WBZ's signals and is a more favorable radiocasting spot due to its location in a salt marsh, according to Dwight A. Myer, Plant Engineer of WBZ.

The transmitting facilities, incorporated in a Cape Cod cottage building in Hull, present a sleek uncluttered appearance as contrasted with the "haywire" job of 19 years ago with which WBZ first went on the air. Here are located the 50,000-watt transmitter of WBZ itself, the short-wave transmitter, WBOS, and, in the future a frequency modulated transmitter, the newest development of sound radiocasting, will be installed.

Among the other technical features of WBZ not immediately connected with radiocasting are the "radio air conditioning" system which will heat the transmitter building from the energy dispelled from the air-cooled tubes; the automatic photo-electric cell which will turn on the mast lights when darkness approaches; and the wide-range telephone circuit carrying all frequencies from 30 to 15,000 cycles of music and sounds connecting the Hull transmitter with the studios in the Hotel Bradford in Boston.

Adams Testifies In Suit of B. & P. Railroad Trustees

Former United States Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams testified in Suffolk Superior Court today that he was a Director of the Boston and Providence Railroad, a Director of the Old Colony Railroad, and a Trustee of the Boston and Providence Sinking Fund at the time that the fund was purchasing B. & P. stock.

Mr. Adams testified at the trial of a suit brought by trustees of the B. & P. against Mr. Adams and the other fund Trustees. The suit claims that the fund, which was established in 1888 to retire the bonds of the road, was used almost exclusively to buy stock. The fund's Trustees are charged with mismanagement of the fund.

Mr. Adams stated that he purchased many shares of stock for the fund and that his secretary also purchased stock after Mr. Adams had resigned as Trustee. He also said, under questioning by John A. Canavan, counsel for the plaintiffs, that he was a Trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings and a director of the two railroads at the time the bonds were issued in 1918.

The suit, now in its second week, is being heard by Judge Francis J. Good without a jury, and is expected to conclude on Thursday.

Soil Builders Sell in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Ten thousand one hundred and eighty-two New Hampshire farmers who enrolled in the AAA farm program for the year ending Oct. 1, 1940, have ordered 5,220 tons of concentrated superphosphate and 22,586 tons of lime under the grant of aid program for carrying out soil building practices.

Hours of Labor Repaid by the Sheen

Wide World

Nathan Narefsky

Boston coppersmith and antique dealer

His love for art objects in copper and brass have so completely filled the shop of Nathan Narefsky that it is difficult to close the door. For the present the stock will remain about the same: Mr. Narefsky has temporarily stopped going to auctions of antiques, where, he says, he cannot resist making bids. His affection for copper and brass comes from his childhood in Poland where his father was a coppersmith.

Bay State Plans Defenses

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today that he is working with Massachusetts military leaders to organize committees in every section of the Commonwealth to aid in perfecting Massachusetts' part in the national defense program.

The Governor would not comment on the purposes of the committees at this time, except to reiterate that they were concerned with national defense.

At the same time, the Governor disclosed he had received a letter from Maj. Gen. E. S. Adams, Adjutant General of the United States, replying to the Governor's recent offer of the Massachusetts military reservation at Bourne for army training purposes. The letter read:

"The offer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, contained in your telegram of June 21, to the President, to make the Massachusetts military reservation available for any army training purposes is appreciated and will receive consideration in connection with special needs as they may arise."

Phone Company Offices Guarded

Uniformed guards have been posted by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at all its major offices, as a precaution against sabotage.

Similar to steps taken during the World War and being taken by many other companies, the telephone guards have been assigned to scrutinize all persons entering all offices, except the "Business offices"—where bills are paid by the public.

At Last Sees 'Dream Walking'

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 22 (AP)—There never has been a music school quite like the one functioning now under the tall trees of Tanglewood, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's handsome estate between Stockbridge and Lenox.

For one thing, the 340 students have as their general director Serge Koussevitzky, who spends his winters directing the Boston Symphony.

The Berkshire Music Center is actually a "dream walking."

It began back in opulent prewar Russia, when Dr. Koussevitzky had money to do things in the grand style of the period. He wanted a school of music for Moscow, wherein all teachers should be as careful as he himself was, and all students the cream of the crop. But the war prevented it, the revolution took much of the money, and Dr. Koussevitzky came to America.

The second attempt was in 1929 at White Plains, N. Y. Money ran out once more.

Now, in still another war year, Dr. Koussevitzky has exactly what he dreamed of for three decades, here in the Berkshire Hills. It turned out to be exactly what hundreds of the best student material wanted, also. So many applied that only half could be accepted.

Chiefly, the Music Center is unusual because of its teaching plan and the calibre of its teachers.

Dr. Koussevitzky believed his school should be divided so that it could give intensive training to musicians of first grade, who intended to make a life work of it. About a third of the student body is in that class.

But he felt also that schools ignored many persons of intelligence and musical experience who had no thought of making a living out of music, but who would like to re-establish contact with it for a summer, live in the midst of music, and practice the art to the limit of their ability. Again he was right; two-thirds of the music center's students are in that class.

So he tailored the course of study to fit.

'Under This Roof'

The Arts in Massachusetts

Herbert B. Ehrmann, Boston lawyer, has made an interesting play from the apparently dull business of examining titles to real estate. The piece, called "Under This Roof," had its first performance last night at the Red Barn Theater in Westboro, Mass.

The property concerned is an abandoned farm near Mount Wachusett, in Massachusetts. A young couple are considering buying it, and their lawyer explains to them the complications often involved in establishing a clear title: the missing heir, the undischarged mortgage, and so on. How interesting it would be, he muses, if we could look behind the legal verbiage into the human drama that has been lived out under this roof. Thanks to Mr. Ehrmann, we are enabled to do so.

The play, in two acts and seven scenes, runs from 1846 to the present day. It traces the rhythm of the Warren family's life patterns through the generations. Each of the five scenes between the prologue and the epilogue is set in a time of crisis: the Mexican war, the Civil war, the building of the first transcontinental railway, the financial panic of 1893, the World War.

This is, in other words, a chronicle play, and as such it is necessarily episodic. In each period there is conflict between the generations, between the liberal and the conservative viewpoints. The conflict which makes a unified drama is more difficult to attain in this type of play. It is here, in the struggle between ideals, or perhaps between an ideal and absence of an ideal in the contending groups. The theme seems to be that the selfish pursuit of material things comes to naught, and that devotion to an ideal yields lasting satisfaction. This theme is concentrated in the life story of Cornelia Thayer and Ezra Warren.

It is difficult to avoid diffusiveness in the chronicle play. Mr. Ehrmann has not wholly overcome this difficulty. Some of the minor characters are far more interesting than the principal ones, but they necessarily appear briefly and are seen no more. It looks, too, as if Mr. Ehrmann had included too much. The first scene is much too long, and there are some superfluous characters, put there, apparently, for the purpose of speaking clever lines or of expressing some of the author's reflections upon the American way of life. The play, which ran until midnight at its opening, obviously requires drastic cutting. But it is based on a good idea, and with tightening up, it should be a viable stage piece.

The production, considering the difficulties under which summer stock labors, was very creditable. With further performances, no doubt, the performance will be improved in pace and timing, and this, too, will help the play. Alice Wiley's Cornelia improved steadily as the evening advanced. Wendell Corey's Ezra was most successful in the character's middle years. Louise Galloway, the director, contributed an effective bit as the tough-minded Granny of the family.

The audience was large and the reception was warm. L. A. S.

Stage and Screen News

Eddie Dowling's new musical comedy, "The Little Dog Laughed," which will come to the Shubert for a fortnight starting on Aug. 19, will have a cast that includes Paul Draper, Mili Monti, Philip Loeb, Arthur Hunnicutt, Ralph Bunker, Fairfax the actor-magician, Loretta Sayers, and Eric Roberts. The book of the show is by Joseph Schrank, who wrote the last "Pins and Needles"; music and lyrics are by Harold J. Rome. Jo Mielziner is designing the settings. Dancers are under the direction of Chester Hale. Singers are directed by Lehman Engel. The show will make its debut in Atlantic City.

* * *

Alexander Korda's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" is scheduled to go before the cameras on Aug. 15. Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier will be starred. Mr. Korda will direct. His brother Vincent Korda has been engaged to design the settings. The screen play is by Ben Hecht.

* * *

Arlene Francis has been engaged for the leading feminine role in Maxwell Anderson's play, "A Journey to Jerusalem." Others who have been signed for the cast include Calvin Thomas, Sidney Lumet, and Frederic Tozere. The play, which is scheduled as the first production of the Playwrights' Company for next season, will go into rehearsal in mid-August under the direction of Elmer Rice.

* * *

Gloria Jean, in her new film, "A Little Bit of Heaven," will have a part similar to that in "The Under Pup," according to the Universal studios. Six other players from the previous film will be in the cast. They are C. Aubrey Smith, Nan Grey, Butch and Buddy, Billy Gilbert, and Frank Jenks. Among the other players will be Robert Stack, Hugh Herbert, Eugene Pallette, Stuart Erwin, Nana Bryant, and Tommy Bond.

* * *

William Saroyan's newest play, "Sweeney in the Trees," will have its first performance on any stage at the Cape May Theater, Cape May, N. J., probably during the week of Aug. 6. The leading feminine role will be played by Julie Haydon, who is the company's leading lady for the summer.

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Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)
STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—MAJOR FEATURES—2
JEANETTE MacDONALD • NELSON EDDY
'NEW MOON'
Also: "MILITARY ACADEMY"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)
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Hard-Hitting Outfielder May Be Ready Tomorrow—Lawrence Sails to Victory

Bees Await West's Return; Cubs Play Three Games Here

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Minus their heavy hitting Maxie West, who is still out of the line-up with the injury he sustained in the annual All-Star game at St. Louis two weeks ago, the Bees opened a three-game series with the Chicago Cubs this afternoon at the Allston Hive. Secretary John Quinn of the local club announced early today that Maxie might return to uniform tomorrow, but definite word is as yet unavailable.

The Bees miss West's hitting. Since running into the right field fence at Sportsman's Park, following his homer that clinched victory for the National League, Maxie has appeared in only five Bee contests as a fielder and in two others as a pinch hitter. He left the club at St. Louis last week and was in the Hub while Manager Casey Stengel faced the Pirates at Pittsburgh.

Seventeen Games

The All-Star engagement has handicapped other teams in past years, but this is the first time it has hampered the play of a Boston man. It came as a serious blow to the Bees, as West is Stengel's only long-range slugger.

The series with Gabby Hartnett's fourth-place Cubs continues with single games tomorrow and Thursday. In all, the Bees play 17 games here with the four western invaders. After the Cubs leave town, Pittsburgh and St. Louis come in for four apiece and the league-leading Cincinnati Reds arrive for six dates in three days.

Out of Money

On Sunday at Pittsburgh, the Bees closed another disappointing tour of the West with a record of three won and 10 lost. At one stage of the trip they dropped five in a row and had a new losing streak of three when they faced the Cubs this afternoon. Six and a half contests behind the sixth-place Pirates in the National League standing, the locals seemed destined to finish another season out of the money.

As they begin their third journey around the eastern circuit, the Cubs are a weak fourth in the pennant race, with only scant hope of rising higher. Certainly, Hartnett cannot expect to challenge either the Reds or the Dodgers, but if his pitching rallies soon he may overtake the Giants. However, there is a suspicion that Gabby may be called upon to fight off an immediate threat by the Cardinals from the rear. Only three and a half games separated the Cards from the Cubs this morning, and, as a matter or fact, the Red Birds have lost one less game than their Windy City rivals.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bees also have missed the hitting of Gene Moore, who missed several western games with a leg injury . . . Herb Hash was pitching at Chicago this afternoon as the Red Sox opened their third western swing . . . The American League schedule takes Joe Cronin through St. Louis, Cleveland and Detroit before returning to Fenway Park Aug. 6 for a three-game series with the Yankees . . . This is a crucial test for both the Red Sox and Yankees . . . They must win in the hostile West or fade completely out of the pennant picture.

Tennis Doubles Tickets on Sale Starting Aug. 12

Longwood Cricket Club is already preparing for the national tennis doubles championship, which begins Monday, Aug. 19, by sending out notices for subscription reservations.

Public sale of tickets begins Aug. 12 for all days, semifinals and finals and single day reserved seats.

A full series ticket costs $8, while a ticket for the semifinal and final round play is $5. A box seating six for the series is $60, while a box seating four runs at $40.

Heavy Voting For College All-Stars

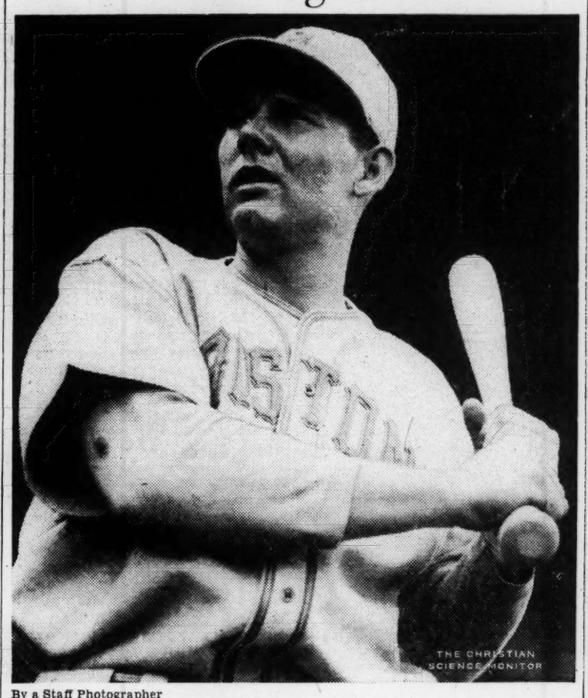
CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—An unprecedented flood of votes poured in today in the nationwide balloting in the annual all-star college football poll.

The college squad plays the Green Bay Packers in Soldier Field Aug. 29. The voting deadline is tonight at midnight. The poll results will be announced Thursday.

The standing at the latest tabulation:

Ends—Esco Sarkkinen, Ohio State, 443,192; Bill Kerr, Notre Dame, 428,563.
Tackles—Joe Boyd, Texas Aggies, 406,587; Tad Harvey, Notre Dame, 397,942.
Guards—Harry Smith, Southern California, 478,254; Jim Logan, Indiana, 382,173.
Centers—Clyde Turner, Hardin-Simmons, 428,904; John Haman, Northwestern, 362,847.
Quarterbacks—Ted Hennis, Purdue, 382,511; Steve Sitko, Notre Dame, 378,483.
Halfbacks—Nile Kinnick, Iowa, 527,493; Lou Brock, Purdue, 436,916.
Fullbacks—Joe Thesing, Notre Dame, 486,363; Marty Christiansen, Minnesota, 344,982.

To Start Again Soon



By a Staff Photographer

Secretary John Quinn of the local National League club said today that Max West (above) will probably return to uniform before the Chicago Cubs leave town. The outfielder has seen little action since his injury in the All-Star game July 9.

Tiller Talk

Zephyrs, Lawrence, Moose Rule

MARION, Mass., July 23—There are only two things to be said about the opening race of the seventh annual Roosevelt Bowl series held off the Beverly Yacht Club here: (1), that the Marblehead Thirties brought their own weather with them (light air), (2), that they also brought their own top skipper (John Lawrence).

These were the prevailing notes in an otherwise drab day, yesterday.

An hour's postponement finally found light breezes emanating from the southwesterly direction. It also found Lawrence, veteran yachtsmen, continuing his domination of the class, in all weather, so much so that it is now becoming increasingly alarming to backers of the class.

Lawrence this year has taken the first seat so consistently and walked away from his rivals on all points of sailing so completely that the rest of the class resemble the seven other clubs in the American Baseball League trailing the New York Yankees in recent years.

A "Ghoster"

As in the case of the Yankees, who in the last four years have created a lead from the start and then increased it, Lawrence yesterday caught enough ripples and tidal lift from the bang of the starting cannon to ghost out to an immediate lead and then stretch that lead amazingly around the triangular course.

There is no doubt that Moose is moving this year faster than any Thirty Square Meter has ever been tuned. In a class in which speed can either be accelerated or diminished according to a thousand and one experiments, the job that Moose is performing this season is one upon which its owner and skipper, Lawrence, should really be commended.

Lawrence has had long years of yachting experience. Originator of the old staysail rig and numerous other innovations, Lawrence's 30 years of sailing has placed him among the top skippers in Massachusetts Bay yachting annals, if not in yachting logs nationally.

Final Chapter

His career has been so long and varied that a book could hardly include his many triumphs and trials. But, certainly, should Lawrence desire to complete this long yachting personal experience novel with a successful final chapter, no worthier chapter could be written than with this year's mastery of the Thirty Square Meters.

One of the trickiest types of boats in the world, the Thirties are so involved that it takes a scientist, a designer, a yachting broker, a lightsail expert, a navigator, a builder, a rigger and even the bilge-boy all rolled into one to handle them.

You could work on one for generations and still not reach maximum speed, so much does their liberal lines entail. That, in part, is what makes this Roosevelt Bowl championship series so important, and that is what makes John Lawrence's family ensign fly so freely at the top of the Beverly Yacht Club masthead today.

W. A. D.

Cricket Tour Opens

LONDON, Ont., July 23 (AP)—The Philadelphia Eastern Wanderers opened their Canadian cricket tour yesterday by defeating Ontario Hospital, 184 for four wickets to 52. The home team lost its first five wickets for 25 runs in a disastrous start.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, July 24

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:0½ p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Music for a Summer Evening."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin 7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest 7:35 p. m.—Songs and Dances. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.
Moscow 8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m
London 8:30 p. m.—News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo 9:30 p. m.—Chuo Symphony Orchestra. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin 9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome 9:40 p. m.—EIAR Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin 10:30 p. m.—Songs and Poems of Hawaii. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome 11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala 11 p. m.—Orquesta Progresista. Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Star Chosen From Small Team Roster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23—The first "small college" athlete to become a member of the Eastern College All-Star football team in two years is Victor Obeck, Springfield College left tackle. His acceptance of an invitation to join the 1940 team for its Fresh Air Fund game with the Giants in the Polo Grounds Wednesday, Sept. 4, was announced today by Tuss McLaughry, head coach.

Obeck is the third tackle to join the squad and the biggest so far. He weights 220 pounds and stands six feet. The other two who have accepted invitations are Harry Stella, 1939 Army captain and intercollegiate heavyweight boxing champion, and Frank Kristufek, outstanding lineman of last fall's Pittsburgh team. Obeck has been a tremendous tackle in small college football for three years and finished his career with such a burst of power last fall that he was drafted by the Chicago Cardinals of the National Football League as well as the All-Stars.

Following the game he intends to play a year of pro ball with the idea of earning his way to a master's degree in physical education. He probably will turn out to be one of the most versatile linemen on the All-Star squad. He played almost all line positions at Springfield, finishing at left tackle last fall. That is his best position. He was used a good deal as guard on the offense because of his speed and proved to be Springfield's best downfield blocker. Wherever he played on the defense he smothered everything directed at him.

In announcing the acquisition of Obeck, McLaughry indicated that several "small college" players would be extended invitations to play with the All-Stars this fall. One of the outstanding players of the entire series was Mickey Kobrosky, of Trinity College, who completed 11 of 16 passes against the Giants in the 14-7 game of 1937.

Obeck lives in Audubon, N. J. He plans to work there as a life guard until it is time to report to camp. In college he was president of the Varsity Club, vice-president of the Athletic Board and a member of the Student Council.

Late Bulletins

Sea Bright Tennis

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 23 (AP)—National Champion Alice Marble and defending titlist Helen Bernhard paced the field into the third round of the women's championship today at the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club with straight set victories.

Miss Marble romped through opposition offered by Millicent Hirsh, New York, 6—1, 6—2, but Miss Bernhard was pressed to the limit to turn back the bid of Mrs. Carolyn Babcock Stark, 6—4, 7—5.

Mary Hardwick, England's Wightman Cup ace, defeated Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, 6—3, 6—2, and the veteran Sarah Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., outmaneuvered Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, 6—3, 7—5, in a hard-hitting duel.

* * *

Dodgers Buy Reiser

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—In an effort to bolster their outfield batting punch, the Brooklyn Dodgers today purchased Pete Reiser from the Montreal Royals of the International League.

Reiser, rookie sensation of the Dodgers' 1939 spring-training season, had been playing with the Elmira Eastern League club under a Montreal option. Both minor league clubs are Dodger farms.

To make room for Reiser, the Dodgers sent Outfielder Charley Gilbert to Montreal under a 24-hour recall agreement. Reiser was posted in right field for the first game the pace setting Reds as a of today's double-header with capacity crowd of more than 30,000 jammed Ebbets Field.

* * *

Public Links Golf

DETROIT, July 23 (AP)—Worth Stimits, Jr., senior at Colorado College and champion of the Rocky Mountain Conference, broke the qualifying record for the National public links golf championship today.

Stimits, who tied for the lead at the half-way mark of the 36-hole qualifying round with a two under par 69 yesterday, shot the same score today for a 138 total, one stroke less than the record.

Until today the record was shared by George Aulbach of Boston, and Don Erickson of Alhambra, Calif. Aulbach shot 139 in the first public links tournament in 1922 at Toledo. Erickson equalled the record in 1937 at San Francisco.

Semipro World Series

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 23 (AP)—Juan Maldonado, sports commissioner of Puerto Rico, announced today that the 1940 "Semi-pro Baseball World Series" between the United States and Puerto Rican champions would be held here starting Sept. 21.

Moose Leaves Trail

Wide World

John S. Lawrence's Moose, pictured above with Norway's Prince Olav aboard last year, was royalty herself yesterday as she honked her way to almost a six-minute margin over rival Thirty Square Meters in the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Bowl series off Beverly Yacht Club, Marion.

Light Conditions Again Spoil Roosevelt Bowl Championship

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., July 23—The weather again overshadowed the racing today as the second race of the seventh annual Roosevelt Bowl series called the nine aspirants to action here off the Beverly Yacht Club early this afternoon.

In light conditions similar to yesterday's opening encounter which John Lawrence's Marblehead Thirty won, the yachts again were faced with the prospect of drifting starts.

Possibly one of the most unfortunate starts in the history of the Bowl occurred yesterday when two boats were disqualified, one boat called back, and two others late. The tricky and strong tide which sweeps through the bay here, stronger than the wind, caused quite a disturbance.

With the first leg to windward, all but Lawrence's Moose, Jimmy Connolly in Valiant, and George Mackay's Blue Bill were on the wrong side of the starting line 10 minutes before the gun, battling the tide with practically no zephyrs to help them in an attempt to recross the line.

Moose Honks

The gun roared for the start. Moose began honking with air from "nowhere" and immediately moved away from the fleet, with Connolly and Blue Bill following. Viking was over and Lill-Singva and Roulette, without headway, became tangled with Viking on the wrong side of the line. When Lill-Singva fouled Viking, Commodore Daniel Watson of the Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead, immediately withdrew. Still without steerage way, Roulette drifted on to the committee boat and was disqualified.

Race Committee Chairman Ned Ginn of the sponsoring Beverly Yacht Club was also caught on the wrong side of the line, but was out of the way of the starters. He, too, along with Bill Barrett's Lalage, from Beverly, were late at the start, Pilgrim five minutes tardy.

New Kite

There was no over-hauling Moose yesterday, on any point of sailing. After grabbing a three-minute margin at the windward Angelica Gas Buoy mark, she set a new kite which pulled beautifully on the run to Southwest Ledge increasing her lead, and finally Moose reached home for the cannon one second short of a six-minute lead.

Blue Bill, the former Oriole owned by the Hoveys of Marblehead and now hailing from Nantucket, was a surprising second. Outpointing all other rivals, and footing besides, Blue Bill worked nicely up the wind in yesterday's light going, but Moose was the one-boat show.

Alfred Chase brought his Viking in third berth after passing Connolly on the second leg. Connolly was fourth, Ginn's Pilgrim fifth, Edward Mitton's Mitamar II and Barrett's Lalage following.

* * *

Four of the six previous Bowl winners are present in the series, only last year's champion, Charles P. Curtis' Ellen, sailed by Arthur Shuman, remains in the home port.

* * *

Linc Davis, now owner of Roulette, won in Starling in 1934, and then repeated with Roulette, in 1937. The year of 1935 found the I Rosenlund traveling across the ocean from Sweden, to top the class with Lill-Singva. Following Lill-Singva were Lawrence's Moose, Roulette, Chase's Viking and Curtis' Ellen.

* * *

Moose was stripped for the light going yesterday. Putting one of its crew ashore, Moose was also lightened by 50 pounds of lead ballast.

* * *

According to one of its crew, Jack Cunningham, Moose's great speed this year is attributed to new light sails for the light going. But that fails to explain her speed in heavy air on occasions.

* * *

The International One-Design Class brush which was tentatively arranged to be sailed during the Bowl series was unfortunately cancelled because of the inability of the Marblehead Internationals to secure a tow. Ethel Hannon's Elsalan, from East Port Chester, Conn., was the sole International, so she raced against the Yankee One Designs.

* * *

Elsalan was a few seconds slower than the leading Yankee on the windward leg, but managed to outrun and out reach the Yankees on the next two legs for a 31 second cannon.

* * *

Mrs. A. Felix DuPont's Tara was the winning Yankee, with Francis A. Countway's Tanya second. The eight Yankees here are making great progress, and the class, although a long time in its growth stage, has blossomed out into mature racing yachts of quality.

* * *

Roosevelt Bowl Series
First Race

Boat	Owner	Points
Moose,	John S. Lawrence	9¼
Blue Bill,	George H. Mackay	1
Viking,	Alfred E. Chase	7
Valiant	James T. Connolly	6
Pilgrim,	Edwin A. Ginn	5
Mitamar II,	Edw. R. Mitton	4
Lalage,	Wm. G. Barrett	3
Roulette II,	Lincoln Davis, Jr., disqualified	0
Lill-Singva,	Daniel E. Watson, disqualified	0

Bucs Spend Freely For New Manager

PITTSBURGH, July 23 (AP)—Bill Benswanger, President of the Pirates, disclosed today that since last fall he has spent $200,000 for players alone to put new faces into the team whose morale was upset for a whole year by its 1938 debacle.

And he is ready to put more cash on the line to get the Pirates back into the pennant class.

Need Pitchers

"Right now give us two standout starting pitchers and we'd be hard to beat. We're trying our best to get those two," he said.

After letting the National League championship slip out of its grasp in 1938, the club had a defeatist complex in 1939 and Benswanger realized he would have to rebuild the line-up to get going again. So he hired aggressive Frankie Frisch as manager and started spending.

"That $200,000 doesn't include $150,000 for a battery (Long John Gee and Ray Mueller) that went to the minors almost without a start," Benswanger reflected. "I realize some of it has been wasted, but I think the investment will pay dividends."

New Faces

The new faces include First Baseman Elbie Fletcher, whose 63 runs batted in lead the league; Frankie Gustine, 20-year-old second baseman batting .319; Catchers Spud Davis and Al Lopez; Outfielders Maurice Van Robays, Vince Di Maggio and Bob Elliott.

Benswanger, son-in-law of Barney Dreyfuss, former owner of the Pirates, is pleased with the results and says Frisch has accomplished a lot in half a season.

"Frisch has gone about his rebuilding in a constructive way," he said. "I know he has his heart in it."

Even the hard-driving Fordham Flash, who knows only winning baseball, admits to progress, saying "We're getting to be a pretty hard team to beat."

The Bucs won 11 out of their last 16 games. They're one game from fifth place and aiming for the first division as they tackle the Giants at New York tonight.

Baseball Games

Today

American League
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

National League
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Tomorrow

American League
Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

National League
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn (night).
St. Louis at Philadelphia (night).
(Only games scheduled).

Youngsters to File Entries For Coming Golf Tournaments

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The younger element in golf is about to claim attention. The Massachusetts Golf Association has sent out its call for entries to the junior, junior-junior, and caddie championships and from these youngsters may come the future golf champions of state and nation.

First on the list is the junior and what is known as the junior-junior tournaments. The latter is a sort of consolation tournament for the juniors, under 17 years of age, who fail to qualify for the junior group.

The junior championship will be held at the Wollaston Golf Club, North Quincy, Aug. 13 and 16 inclusive. The championship will consist of 18 holes medal play qualifying round the first day, the first 32 to qualify for match play. In the event of a tie for the last qualifying spot, a play-off will be held on the afternoon of the first day.

Provision for Play-off

The junior-junior division will also qualify for match play at the same time and will comprise 16 contestants who are under 17 on Aug. 13 and who do not qualify in the junior group. In case of a tie in this division for 16th place, a play-off will be held that afternoon.

Members or junior members of any clubs belonging to the M. G. A., who are under the age limit of 21 and have attained their amateur standing as defined by the United States Golf Association's interpretation of June 3, 1938, are eligible to compete.

Medals will be given to the medalist, winner, and runner-up in the junior championship, and the winner in the junior-junior division. The junior championship cup donated by the former President of the M. G. A., Charles E. Mason, will be presented to the junior champion to be held by the club with which he is affiliated for the period of one year, the junior champion's name to be inscribed thereon. Edward O. Tabor, Jr., of Vesper won it last year.

Know the Rules

All entrants who have not reached their 14th year must secure approval of the State Handicap Committee before their entries can be accepted. It is required that every entrant shall know the U. S. G. A. rules and be prepared to answer any question relative to them.

The entry fee is $1.00 and must be paid when the entry is made, otherwise entry will be rejected. Entries close Aug. 6, and should be made to the M. G. A. office at 101 Milk Street, Boston. The drawings and starting times will be announced Aug. 11 and practice on the course will be permitted Aug. 12.

The Caddie tournament will be held at Furnace Brook, Tuesday, Aug. 12 at 9 a. m. Caddies who have not reached their 18th year, from all clubs belonging to the M. G. A. are eligible, but not more than two may represent any club.

Entries in writing must be sent to the secretary on or before Aug. 13, by the caddie master or an official of the club where the caddie belongs, stating that he is a caddie in good standing, under 18, and that he has been selected to represent the club.

There will be no entrance fee and the tournament will consist of 36 holes of medal play. Prizes will be given for the best and next best scores. Luncheon will be served all entrants and their caddies without charge. The course will be open for practice in the forenoon of Monday, Aug. 19, and drawings and starting times will be published in the Boston newspapers on Aug. 18.

Ernest Doherty of Woburn won the caddie title last year.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees - Chicago	Oleander Male Quartet..
3:15 National Guard talk	"Honeymoon Hill"...	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cubs baseball game...	"Melody Mart"...
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"...	Pepper Young's Family..	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mart"...
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Vic and Sade"...	Cubs baseball game...	"Console Capers"...
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mirror"...
4:15 "In Record Time"...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"...	Cubs baseball game...	"Melody Mirror"...
4:30 "In Record Time"...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"...	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Consolairs"...
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news...	"Young Widder Brown"...	Cubs baseball game...	"Comic Page Club"...
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Ring Up the Curtain"...	"Girl Alone": sketch...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:15 Male quartet	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories...	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour": records..	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Frank Ryan's Sports...	News; Baseball...
6:00 News; Edwin Hill..	News; Fred Hoey...	News Service...	Dinner concert...	Radio Review...
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs...	Dinner Dance...	Sports Roundup...	Dinner concert...	Radio Review...
6:30 Paul Sullivan...	Weather; music...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service...	Whispering Dan...
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment...
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr....	Ben Pullo's Orchestra...
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	**Pan American Conference**	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Five Star News"...
7:30 Helen Menken in	Political talk...	Hall Johnson Choir....	W. Williams, comment..	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
7:45 "Second Husband"	National Guard Program	H. V. Kaltenborn.....	"Serenade": recording..	"Lest We Forget"...
8:00 "Court of Missing	"Compulsory Training".	Johnny Green's Orch.:	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	"Around the Town"...
8:15 Heirs": interviews,	John Garand, talk....	vocalists...	**"Symphonic Strings"**	"Around the Town"...
8:30 L. Gluskin's Orch..	**"Information, Please":**	Horace Heidt's Orch....	"Meet the Stars": vo-	Sport program...
8:45 L. Gluskin's Orch..	**questions and answers.**	Horace Heidt's Orch....	calists; orchestra...	"About Today": drama..
9:00 "We, the People"...	"Musical Americana":	Popular quiz...	Clem Williams' Orch....	"Variety Hour"...
9:15 "We, the People"...	soloists; orchestra....	Popular quiz...	Clem Williams' Orch....	"Variety Hour"...
9:30 "Professor Quiz"...	"Concert in Miniature":	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	"Variety Hour"...
9:45 "Professor Quiz"...	vocalist; orchestra...	sical Revue"...	comedy; music...	"Variety Hour"...
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or..	**Pan American Conf.** ...	"Summer Pastime":	**Raymond Gram Swing**..	News Service...
10:15 "Public Affairs"...	Will Bradley's Orch..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service...	Dance Parade...
10:30 **News of the War**...	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond's Trail": so-	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
10:45 Music; Weather...	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..	house": variety...	loist; orchestra...	Bruce Wilkins's Orch...
11:00 News; sports...	News; music; weather...	Weather Service...	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Sport program...
11:15 News; music...	"Music You Want"...	News Service...	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"...
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"...	Gray Gordon's Orch....	Duke Daley's Fourteen..	"Day's End"...
11:45 Club...	"Music You Want"...	Gray Gordon's Orch....	Gentlemen of Rhythm..	News Service...

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; variety program.	Organ recital...	"Musical Clock"...	...
7:15 "Barbecue"...	Variety program...	News comment...	"Musical Clock"...	...
7:30 Music; news...	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"...	News Service...	...
7:45 News; weather...	News; weather...	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs...	...
8:00 News of Europe...	News Here and Abroad.	News Service...	"Eight Bells"...	News Service...
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"...	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music...	"Morning Watch"...	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"...	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake": sketch.	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "About Us"...	fast in Bedlam"...	"Kite Hopkins": sketch.	Rhythms...	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"...	News; Mildred Carlson..	Dramatized news...	Arthur Godfrey, songs..	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15 News Service...	"Breakfast Club"...	Variations...	"Merry-Go-Round"...	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30 WEEI Food Fair...	"Family Circle"...	"Alice and Adrian"...	"Merry-Go-Round"...	Radio Review...
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Family Circle"...	"Julia Blake": sketch..	"Merry-Go-Round"...	Radio Review...
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk..	"Melody Time": orch....	"The Man I Married"...	New England Cupboard.	"Organesque"...
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"...	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama..	"Melody Strings"...	Circle C Ranch Boys...
10:30 "Hilltop House"...	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk..	Musical calisthenics...	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"...	"On With the Dance"...	"By Kathleen Norris"...	"Choir Loft"...	You"...
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson....	"David Harum": sketch	News Service...	Request program...
11:15 "Martha Webster"...	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Road of Life": drama.	"Singing Strings"...	Ann Nigro, pianist...
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch.	"The Wife Saver"...	"Against the Storm"...	Ruth Moss Interview...	"Lost and Found"...
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"...	Weather; Musicale...	"The Guiding Light"...	"The Johnson Family"...	News Service...
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"...	News Service...	Salon Orchestra...
12:15 "Girl Marries"...	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agricultural talk...	"Daily Inspirations"...
12:30 "Helen Trent"...	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone..	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Tide.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"...	Italian music program..	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"...	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service...	Women's Club News...	"Musical Mailbox"...
1:15 "Life Beautiful"...	Mastersingers...	"Musical Roundup"...	"Tiny Hill's Orchestra"...	"Musical Mailbox"...
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Musicohio"...	Margaret Porter, songs..
1:45 "Road of Life"...	"Macdonald's Notebook"	hold talk...	Sports Matinee...	Religious program...
2:00 Dramatic sketch...	"Concert Hall"...	Hymns of All Churches.	News Reporter...	Religious program...
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"...	N. E. News; Weather...	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Sport program...	"Sing Song Time"...
2:30 Fletcher Wiley...	"Favorite Waltzes"...	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"25 Years Ago Today"...	Evelyn Cornett, songs...
2:45 "My Son and I"...	"Favorite Waltzes"...	"Light of the World"...	Baseball Interviews...	News Service...
3:00 "Society Girl"...	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Song Stylist"...
3:15 **Marshfield Tercen-**	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Cubs baseball game...	"Melody Mart"...
3:30 **tenary Program**...	"John's Other Wife"...	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mart"...
3:45 News Service...	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Cubs baseball game...	"Console Capers"...
4:00 Harvard-N. E. Conf.	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mirror"...
4:15 "In Record Time"...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Cubs baseball game...	"Melody Mirror"...
4:30 "A Friend in Deed"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Consolairs"...
4:45 "Around the Hub"...	Club Matinee: news...	"Young Widder Brown"...	Cubs baseball game...	"Comic Page Club"...
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"...	"Girl Alone": sketch...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:15 Pop Concert...	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories..	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch...	"The O'Neills": drama..	Frank Ryan, sports....	News; Baseball...
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment...	News Service...	Dinner Concert...	Radio Review...
6:15 Hedda Hopper...	Dinner Dance...	Sports Roundup...	Dinner Concert...	Radio Review...
6:30 Paul Sullivan...	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service...	"Swing It"...
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment...
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr....	Ben Pullo's Orchestra...
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	**Pan American Conf.** ...	"Music for You"...	News Service...
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"...	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"...	"The Lone Ranger"...	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
7:45 comedy...	History of WBZ...	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news.**	dramatic sketch...	Ruth Williams, songs...
8:00 Uncle Jim's Ques-	"This, Our America":	**Gale Page, J. Ameche in**	**New England Town Meet-**	Housing talk...
8:15 **tion Bee**...	dramatization...	**"Promoting Priscilla"**	**ing of the Air: "How**	National Guard speaker.
8:30 "Dr. Christian"...	"Manhattan at Mid-	**Plantation Party:**	**Can We Defend Ameri-**	Sport program...
8:45 drama; news...	night": drama...	vocalists; orchestra...	**ica?"**	"Let's Dance"...
9:00 Star Theater:	"The Green Hornet":	Abbott and Costello:	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pages From the Classical
9:15 vocalists; orch....	mystery drama...	comedy; music...	Carlos Molina's Orch....	Album"...
9:30 "Musico": Lou Bon-	"This Man's Army"...	"Mr. District Attorney":	Serenade for Strings...	"Pages From the Classical
9:45 ick's Orchestra...	"This Man's Army"...	dramatic sketch...	Serenade for Strings...	Album"...
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headliness'..	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**..	News Service...
10:15 **Pan American Conf.**	"Tropical Moods"...	Musical Knowledge...	News Service...	The Brass Hats: orch..
10:30 **News of the War**..	National Symphony Or-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather...	chestra...	Musical Knowledge...	Henry Weber's Orch...	California Ramblers...
11:00 News; Sports...	News; Music; Weather..	News Service...

Public Links Golfers Stage Scoring Rampage in National Tourney at Detroit

Six Players Tie for Lead With Two-Under-Par 69's

DETROIT, July 23 (AP)—Golfdom's public course players staged one of the great scoring rampages in links history yesterday as they literally tore apart the Rackham Municipal layout site of the 19th annual national public links championship.

At the close of the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying event no less than six players were deadlocked for the lead with two-under-par 69's and 57 contestants in the starting field of 191 had scored 73 or under, heralding a wild scramble for the 64 qualifying places in tomorrow's competition.

Low Scorers

The leaders who made a shambles of par with their 69's were:

Worth Stimits, Jr., of Colorado Springs, Colo., Rocky Mountain Intercollegiate Conference champion.

Adrian French, an unemployed Huntington Park, Calif., draftsman.

Fred H. Hill, Worcester, Mass., salesman who won the New England public links title in 1937, 1938 and 1939.

Luke Barnes, recent graduate of Atlanta's Tech high and sharer of medal honors in the 1939 public links meet at Baltimore.

Charles Ferrera of San Francisco, national public links champion in 1931 and 1933.

Charles E. Harter, 25-year-old Indianapolis meat packer who confines his golf to weekends.

Stroke Back

A stroke back from the leaders with 70s were three other players who beat Rackham's par and the blazing sun.

They were: Edward J. Furgol, Utica, N. Y., metal polisher; Robert Price, 40-year-old Oklahoma City coffee shop owner, and Donald Smith, an unheralded club swinger from St. Joseph, Mo.

Eleven players managed to equal par of 71 and stay within easy striking distance of the leaders in the fight for medal honors.

This contingent included Edwin M. Harper, Pocatello, Idaho, the Idaho State amateur king; Einar Hanson, San Francisco; Robert Clark, St. Paul; Charles Lind, Denver; John Siergej, Plainfield, 14th. N. J.; Michael Dietz, Detroit; John Skinner, Cleveland; Arthur Armstrong, Honolulu, a semifinalist last year; Michael Szwedko, Pittsburgh, brother of defending champion Andrew Szwedko; Woodrow Malloy, Ann Arbor, Mich, and William Bublis, Chicago.

Seventeen were tied at 72, while 20 others deadlocked at 73. Among those at 72 was Carl F. Kauffmann of Pittsburgh, only three-time winner. The veteran played steadily.

Two other former winners—Andrew Szwedko and David A. Mitchell of Atlanta, 1934 victor—fired 74s and had no strokes to spare.

Al Leach of Cleveland, 1938 champion, was all but out of the contention with a 77, a soaring 40 on the outward nine wrecking his chances.

In view of yesterday's scoring the golfers were predicting that a 36-hole score of not more than 148 and possibly lower would be required to win one of the 64 places in match play. Last year players who totaled 156 got in the match play. The record was set in Cleveland in 1938 at 151.

Dethroning of Los Angeles as team champion appeared likely. Pittsburgh and Oklahoma City were deadlocked with 217s at the halfway mark in the competition for the Warren G. Harding trophy. One stroke back were San Francisco, Chicago, and Honolulu. Dayton, Ohio, was next with 220, while Atlanta and Louisville counted 221. Los Angeles scored 224 for the Detroit Tigers to protect the lead they picked up while away from their lair. For their first opposition at home the Tigers draw the Washington Senators, who suddenly have become dangerous.

Brooklyn Series Holds Interest in Big Leagues

By the Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds and Brooklyn Dodgers bump headlong into another "showdown" series today with the National League championship hanging in the balance.

For Brooklyn, at least, the double-header today and the night game tomorrow night loomed as the most vital tests of the season. The Reds are racing along at an almost unbelievable pace with 14 victories in their last 16 games.

If Cincinnati is going to be kept from repeating in the senior circuit, this winning streak will have to be curbed quickly and the Dodgers cannot count on much help from the other eastern clubs the Reds will be playing in the next two weeks.

Giants Far Back

The champs took the New York Giants apart in three games over the week-end, dropping them 11 full games behind first place and apparently out of pennant contention for the rest of the year.

This put the task of sidetracking the Reds squarely up to the Dodgers themselves, and the prospect was not too promising, even for ardent Flatbush fans.

The two rivals have met in five series this season, dividing the first four evenly, and when the scales finally tilted, it was in Cincinnati's direction. The Reds beat Brooklyn two games out of three in Crosley Field a few days ago, helping put the Dodgers on the skids that brought them home today five games behind the lead.

Slump in West

The Dodgers won only six games and lost eight during their recent western invasion and finished with Freddy Fitzsimmons carrying the load as the team's surest winning pitcher.

In contrast the Cincinnati staff has been functioning so perfectly that the starting pitcher has worked the complete game in 10 out of the last 11 contests.

Both major leagues shifted scenery yesterday, an open date, and came up for new intersectional stands today.

The big attraction in the American League will be the effort of

"Yes, sir—a table for two near the window"

Restaurants which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor delight in giving service as you like it.

Dine today where Food is Good

Top-Flighters Go Into Battle At Sea Bright

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 23 (AP)—Six of the Nation's first 10 men tennis players and the same number of top-flight women racket swingers were slated to get into the battle for the historic Sea Bright bowls today.

In the men's competition, Defending Champion Frankie Parker of Pasadena; Elwood T. Cooke of Portland, Ore.; Bryan M. Grant, Jr., Atlanta; Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles; Gilbert Hunt, Jr., Washington, D. C.; and Henry Prusoff, Miami, Fla., were scheduled to meet second round tests.

Alice Marble, national women's champion, will meet Millicent Hirsh, much improved New Yorker; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., No. 3 in the national rankings, will clash with Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, and defending Sea Bright titleholder, Helen Bernhard of New York, will be tested by the veteran Caroline Babcock Stark, New York.

National champion Bobby Riggs of Chicago was a big step ahead of the field today after taking three sets to dispose of determined Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., of New York, in an advanced second-round match yesterday.

Riggs won the prolonged duel 8—6, 5—7, 6—2, but only after Steele with his well assorted and nicely angled drives indicated he was going to leave no shot unused in his attempt to upset the champion.

Parker had no trouble stifling the fast ball attack of big Frank Froehling, 6—4, 6—0, and today he was paired with Edward C. Alloo of San Francisco.

Pine City Boys

PINE CITY, Wash. (AP) — The student body of this little Whitman County town's high school numbers only 37, and many of those are girls, but that doesn't stop the Pine City boys from being proficient athletes.

The basketball team this spring finished fourth in the state high school hoop tournament, although the tallest man on the squad was only 5 feet, 10 inches tall.

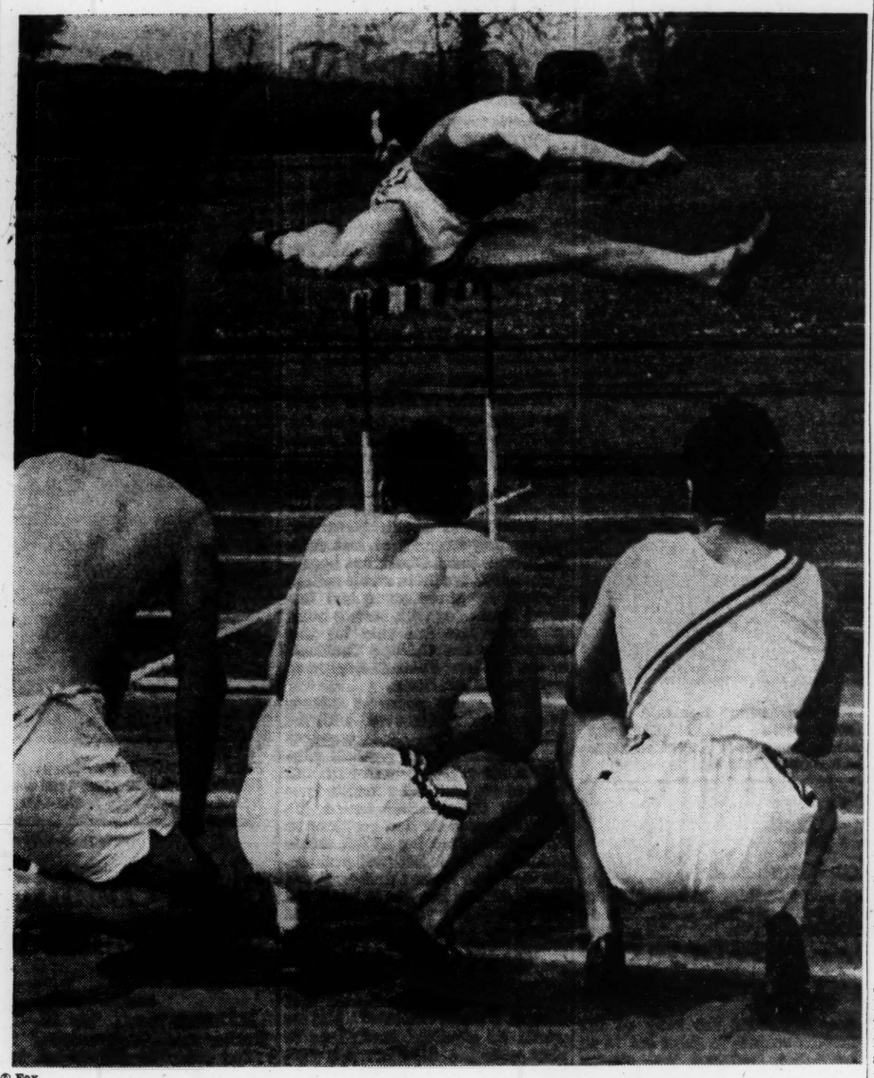
The tallest player, Don Kimn, was the only senior on the team and did not rate the top billing of a couple of diminutive teammates, Irving and Bob Leifer, both of whom gained All-State honors.

But Kimm showed the way to stardom to the school's athletes during the baseball season.

In 48 innings he allowed but seven hits, striking out 80 victims. He's pitched two no-hit games, a pair of one-hitters, let up with a two-hitter in the county semi-finals, and won the championship with another one-hit performance.

And remember, you baseball scouts, he's a senior.

Future Instructors



© Fox

While adult sport is just an incidental in wartime Britain, they are trying to give the youngsters as much regular coaching as possible. Here is instruction in progress at Loughborough College, training center for future athletic instructors.

And Talking of . . . Youth

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Days for Youth

LONDON—With nearly all the adult stars concentrated in the fighting forces or otherwise busily engaged on national service, these are days for youth in British sport. And youth is turning them to good account. As witness the very promising performances of tomorrow's track and field stars in the 1940 Southern Junior Championships of the English Amateur Athletic Association.

What tomorrow is going to bring for these people in the way of athletic competition—or in the way of anything else, if it comes to that—nobody can tell. But I can tell you that they constitute impressive material for the coaches to work upon, if competent coaches can be found with time and opportunity to do the working.

Another Douglas Lowe

Take F. F. Edwards, for example—victor in the half-mile at the track meet referred to. Here, perhaps, is another Douglas Lowe in the making. For he certainly has two of the attributes possessed by that famous Olympic 800 meters champion of 1924 and 1928. To wit, an exceptionally long, graceful stride and a resolute manner of dealing with hard challenges at any point of a race, directly they occur.

He won the Southern half-mile in 2m. 1.8s., and, incidentally, defeated the reigning junior champion of England for the distance, R. L. Sarbutt, by a good 15 yards.

If there were such a thing as international athletics any more, American students of track and field form, with an eye for potential overseas rivals to their own best men, would note for future reference, I feel sure, the name of C. L. Fox, a pupil at Latymer Upper School.

Beat Record

Running in the outside lane at Chiswick, Fox had his race well in hand from the moment the gun barked and, by returning 51.9s, he sliced nearly half a second off the quarter-mile record for the meeting.

Two other competitors who caught the eye particularly were P. B. Smith, of Beckenham County School, and B. A. Stoke, of the Herne Hill Harriers, sprinters with a fine natural turn of speed and the beginnings, at least, of the good, smooth style necessary to make the best use of it. They took the 100 yards and 220 yards dashes in 10.5s and 23.9s respectively.

Here, for the benefit of those interested in such matters are the achievements of other junior winners at the meet:

4m. 39.6s. for the mile by R. Goodbody, of the Surrey Athletic Club; 16.4s. for the 120-yard high hurdles by K. G. R. Hutson, of the Thames Valley Harriers; 5ft. 6in. for the running high jump by I. T. Stone, of the London Athletic Club; 22ft. ¾in. for the runining long jump by the same young man; 10ft. for the pole vault by R. Loader, of Loughborough College; 43ft. 3½in. for the weight-put by R. F. Trangmar, of Fairbairn and Mansfield House Athletic Association; 122ft. 4in. for the discus-throw by D. W. Hunt, of the Southall Athletic Club; 157ft. 1in. for the javelin-throw by D. J. Kirby, of the Southall A. C.; and 46.3s. by Beckenham County School for the Quarter-mile (4x110 yards) Relay.

Satisfaction

In the last-named event, the Beckenham boys beat teams of clubs represented by senior runners. Which was doubtless a matter of no slight satisfaction to the old Cambridge University track "Blue," F. C. Scholes, who is on the teaching staff of Beckenham County School and gives close attention to the development of athletics there.

I understand that P. B. Smith, the sprinter alluded to earlier on, owes a great deal of his prowess to Mr. Scholes. It seems that the boy had anything but a good style when he started racing and the master took action pictures of him, made him study as a contrast a movie of C. B. Holmes, the former English sprint champion.

Another move by Mr. Scholes to set his charges going along the right lines has been the inviting of Sydney Wooderson and Jack Lovelock, famous milers, to go down to Beckenham and talk to the schoolboys about technique, training, tactics and other related matters.

Now, what is happening in regard to Britain's young runners and field event men—namely, an attempt to keep things as regular and well-organized as possible for them, even though adult sport is necessarily an incidental, opportunistic affair for such spare time as participants and promoters can snatch from national service or other work of importance—is happening also in regard to young swimmers, cricketers, footballers, cyclists, boxers, golfers, lawn tennis players and so forth.

Hold Center of Stage

The youngsters are the only section of the British community able to take sport regularly and earnestly these days, and they hold the center of the stage to a greater extent than ever they did in peacetime, when the crowded program of the "grown ups" tended to monopolize attention.

Mind you, organizing sport of any kind for the youth of a nation grimly at war is no easy task. Many playing fields have had to be plowed up for food-growing purposes or handed over for military requirements; numbers of swimming baths have had to be closed down or have been requisitioned for war purposes; reduction of staffs has in many cases made the maintenance of sports grounds a matter of great difficulty; the evacuation of youngsters from many areas on account of air raids has presented awkward problems. But a great effort is being made, all the same, to see that the rising generation gets the maximum organized sport that can be arranged for it in the present adverse circumstances.

Since the war started, young folk have been given an unusually prominent place, too, in senior sport. Especially in Association Football. Professional promoters of this game, realizing that the men they were able to call upon last season may not be available next winter, have been keenly on the look-out for stars among the junior sides, have given them facilities for training and receiving instruction, and propose to utilize the service of many of them for the 1939-40 league and cup competitions, if any.

Club Cricket

An increased leavening of young players is found, likewise, in club cricket, which flourishes remarkably, all things considered, and is now absolutely the dominant phase of England's national summer game, since the county sides, major and minor, are to all intents and purposes out of action.

As each succeeding age-group is called to the colors, under Britain's wartime scheme of compulsory service in the fighting forces, fresh gaps are made in the ranks of sports clubs of all kinds. And those that decide to carry on can do so only by roping in the old 'uns and the young 'uns. Which tends to give the latter the benefit of valuable advice and coaching from sportsmen of ripe experience.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Sid Luckman, Columbia's great back, signed two-year contract to play professional football with Chicago Bears.

Three Years Ago

The New York Yankees added Kansas City of American Association to their farm system.

Five Years Ago

62,516 paid to see Yankees divide double-header with Detroit Tigers, beating Schoolboy Rowe, 7 to 5, in opener and losing 3-1 in second.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 22

International League

Newark 3, Toronto 2.
Montreal 3-9, Jersey City 0-11.
Syracuse 3-0, Rochester, 2-8.
Baltimore 14, Buffalo 2.

American Association

Columbus 8, Kansas City 5.
Indianapolis 11, Minneapolis 7.
Milwaukee 7, Toledo 4.
St. Paul 9, Louisville 2.

Southern Association

Memphis 7, Atlanta 2.
Little Rock 4, Chattanooga 1.
Birmingham 5, Nashville 4.
Knoxville 7, New Orleans 5.

Texas League

San Antonio 5, Beaumont 4.
Shreveport 4, Houston 2.
Dallas at Tulsa, rain.
Only games.

Eastern League

Scranton 2-8, Albany 1-4.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

British Team to Fire Aug. 24

American smallbore riflemen are glad to learn that a British team will participate in the annual Dewar International Smallbore Team Match for 1940.

This classic of the .22 caliber rifle game was inaugurated by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain in 1909 as an annual competition between the English-speaking nations: England, Australia, Canada, South Africa and the United States. Each team shoots in its own country and scores are exchanged by cable.

The United States has won all but three of these competitions and holds the present record of 7,956 points out of a possible 8,000, made by the 1939 team. The British team will fire its score on Aug. 24 at the famous Ham and Petersham Rifle ranges, while the U. S. team will fire at Camp Perry, Ohio, the first week in September.

Canadians for the U. S. team will be selected from the high-ranking men in three matches of the smallbore program at Camp Perry, Aug. 18 to Sept. 7, and these will compete in a final tryout match to decide who the 20 principals and five alternates composing the team shall be.

Each year finds a larger field competing for the honor of representing the U. S. in what is considered the most sporting event in the smallbore rifle shooting game. Good physical condition and the best of equipment are prerequisites to a successful candidacy for a place on the U. S. team. Expert coaching technique plays a large part in the final results.

Peckinpaugh With Saginaw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Walter Peckinpaugh, captain of the 1939 University of Michigan baseball team and one of the best fielding third basemen the Wolverines have had in recent years, is now playing short-stop for the Saginaw Athletics in the new Michigan State league. He is the son of a former big league star and one-time Cleveland Indian manager Roger Peckinpaugh, and last season was with the New Orleans Pelicans.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Detroit	52	33	.612	
Cleveland	51	35	.593	1½
Boston	47	38	.553	5
New York	44	39	.530	7
Chicago	40	41	.494	10
Washington	37	51	.420	16½
St. Louis	36	52	.409	17½
Philadelphia	33	51	.393	18½

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	55	25	.688	
Brooklyn	51	31	.622	5
New York	44	36	.550	11
Chicago	45	44	.506	14½
St. Louis	37	43	.463	18
Pittsburgh	36	44	.450	19
Boston	28	49	.364	25½
Philadelphia	28	52	.350	27

Mark After Mark Falls On Salt Bed

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, July 23 (AP)—Ab Jenkins braked his Mormon Meteor to a stop here today, leaving behind on the deeply rutted tracks of three saline race courses the shattered remnants of 21 world's speed records.

The Salt Lake City Mayor flashed across the finish line of his 24-hour speed grind at 6:33 a. m. (M. S. T.) to complete his conquest of all the world's land speed records from 50 kilometers to 3,000 miles, and from one hour to 24—most of them his own.

161.18 M. P. H. Average

His average for the 24-hour grind, during which he was occasionally relieved at the wheel of the Mormon Meteor, was 161.18 m. p. h., nearly four miles faster than the world's standard he set up last year of 157.27 m. p. h.

During those 24 grueling hours, while his car slithered in soft salt and his tires cut deep ruts in the once hard-packed courses, he flashed around the 12½ and 11-mile tracks at speeds reaching 183 to 185 miles per hour.

Six hours after the start he switched to the 11-mile course and turned it once at a speed of 189 m. p. h.—the fastest lap ever made on a circular course.

The speed at which he hurtled his orange and blue, 700-horsepower steed around the tracks—he averaged from one and a half to nearly six miles per hour faster than last Aug. 12 when he set most of the records—was considered little short of phenomenal in view of the condition of the salt courses on this ancient sea bed today and yesterday.

Three Tracks

Last year the hard-packed courses remained firm during the long grind. This year the afternoon desert heat drew moisture from the salt, softened the surface and made more hazardous the terrific speed at which the intrepid Mayor flashed around and around the three tracks.

Through part of the day and throughout the night, Cliff Bergere of Los Angeles, relief driver, took turns behind the wheel between pit stops and pushed the throttle to the limit while Jenkins rested briefly.

During the 24 hours the Meteor thundered over the heat-softened salt, it covered at almost airliner speed the distance from San Francisco to New York, and back past Pittsburgh—a total of 3,868.32 miles.

The new world's records he now holds, in addition to the 3,000-mile and 5,000-kilometer marks, are:

50 Milometers — 172.915; old record, 171.256.
50 Miles—177.256; old record, 174.16.
100 Kilometers — 178.644; old record, 174.9.
100 Miles—180.657; old record, 175.11.
200 Kilometers—181.388; old record 175.93.
200 Miles—182.649; old record, 177.43.
500 Kilometers — 183.041; old record, 177.11.
500 Miles—177.23; old record, 171.31.
1,000 Kilometers—177.354; old record, 172.34.
1,000 Miles—172.804; old record, 170.77.
2,000 Kilometers — 172.38; old record, 169.39.
3,000 Kilometers — 170.29; old record, 168.69.
2,000 Miles—170.58; old record, 169.1.
One Hour—182.513; old record, 177.05.
Three Hours—177.32; old record, 171.45.
Six Hours—172.38; old record, 170.85.
12 Hours—170.21; old record, 168.99.
4,000 Kilometers—168.466; old record, 165.7.

Whizzer May Wait on Table

BOULDER, Colo., July 23 (AP)—Byron (Whizzer) White, who paid income tax on $15,000 for one pro football season with the Pittsburgh Pirates, will be waiting table in a co-ed boarding house if he can get the University of Colorado summer school courses he wants.

"I waited table for my board when I was in school here and when I came up to see about registering for the summer session I was offered a job again," explained the Whizzer, All-America halfback at Colorado in 1937 and the Nation's leading collegiate football scorer.

"It's a good way to earn your food and you don't make money going to school."

White was forced by the European war to give up Rhodes Scholarship study at Oxford in England.

If he registers here, he said, he'll probably take the board job unless it conflicts with classes. It would be at the house of his fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, operated during summer school as a boarding house for women students.

White gave up pro football after the 1938 season to accept a Rhodes Scholarship. Leaving the war zone last fall, he entered the Yale University Law School.

He said he planned to return to Yale next fall for more work toward a law degree.

Stollenwerck Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — While Ray Morrison, Temple University's head football coach, believes Sammy Baugh and Davey O'Brien are great forward passers, he insists that Logan Stollenwerck, who did the "pitching" for Southern Methodist's great team of 1923, coached by Morrison, was the equal of Baugh, O'Brien or any passer rated as "tops" in intercollegiate football. "Stollenwerck was built along O'Brien's lines," said Morrison, "and he could do as many tricks with the ball as Davey. He just never received the publicity that O'Brien rightfully gained because little was known of Southwest football in the early 20's."

Mark Panther, holder of the Big Ten javelin record of 219ft. 7⅜in., regrets the absence of spear throwers in the conference. He thinks the present athletes are not willing to work on arm development and lack coaching on form. Panther is now a coach at Highland Park High School in Illinois.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Bonura Arrives at Wrigley Field

For the second time in two years, Zeke "Bananas" Bonura is waived out of the American League. When it first happened, on Dec. 11, 1938, there was much eyebrow lifting. Some people thought that the Philadelphia Athletics, who needed a big league first baseman, should have held him up. But, apparently, Connie Mack was not interested at the Washington sale price. So Zeke, the banana man from New Orleans, moved along to the Polo Grounds and the uniform of the New York Giants. This time, however, there are no protests as he takes his bat bag to the clubhouse of the Chicago Cubs.

It seems more than likely that Bonura's days of American League adventuring are over. When Jimmy Dykes tired of his fumbles in the Chicago White Sox infield, Zeke found an interested haven in Washington. In fact, the Capital City club was interested enough to take him back a second time, but is not apt to do it again. Clark Griffith must have learned to like Zeke personally, if not defensively.

Zeke Can Hit

By this time, the American League is thoroughly familiar with Bonura's failures. Having watched him for four years with the White Sox and almost two at Griffith Stadium, the junior circuit will miss the laughs which Zeke's defensive clowning provided—unintentionally, of course. But they also are happy to see the big fellow's heavy bat disappear. No one has ever questioned his ability to power the ball.

"Bananas" was unable to get his 1940 batting average over .300 with the Senators, and when in a slump, he is no more use to a ball club than a cracked bludgeon. Last season Zeke hit .321 for Terry in 123 games and drove in 85 runs. But the record books fail to show how many enemy markers he let across the plate.

Needs Pitching

How Gabby Hartnett expects Bonura to help the Cubs cannot be determined from this distance. Although the Bruins are no better than fourth in the National League and at no time have seriously threatened the Cincinnati Reds or Brooklyn Dodgers for the lead, Hartnett's weakness does not seem to be at the plate. As this is written he has four regulars batting over .300 and a fifth—Stanley Hack—within a few hits of that coveted level. The club needs pitching, so perhaps Gabby is thinking of converting his latest addition. As a matter of fact, Zeke would probably try it without a murmur. But don't expect a change.

At the hour of the Bonura purchase, Hank Leiber was playing the initial bag. Leiber, you no doubt remember, is an outfielder. Glenn Russell and Phil Cavarretta, Chicago's other first basemen, are on the sidelines for an indefinite period.

The arrival of "Bananas" probably means the benching of Rookie Dominic Dallessandro, who also is not hitting. Leiber will go back to the picket line with Gleeson and Nicholson. In Leiber, Gleesor and Nicholson, Hartnett has one of the best outfields in the business. All are over .300. If Bonura puts his lumberman shoulders to the offensive wheel, the Cubs may succeed in moving up a notch or two in the league standing—providing the opposition does not hit too many balls toward first base.

By a Staff Photographer

Zeke Bonura

Masters Golf at Iowa State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Invitations now are being sent to club champions and prominent golfers for the third annual Iowa State Masters Invitational Golf Tournament to be played on the Iowa State College golf course July 29 and 30.

An increase in the number of players from off the campus who are using the college course this summer has led George F. Veenker, athletic director, to expect a much larger tournament than ever before. Last year 70 golfers participated.

"It is of course impossible to have all the state's best golfers play," Veenger said, "but we are inviting all of them that we possibly can."

The president of each Iowa club has been sent an entry blank. Representatives from each club will be selected by the president. As in the past, professional golfers have been invited to the meet.

Entry deadline will be Friday, July 26. Each entrant will receive a card permitting him to play a practice round any time before the opening of the tournament. This year the play will be in "three-somes," with 18 holes scheduled for Monday, July 29, and 36 for Tuesday.

Iowa Teams Set Winning Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Athletic teams at the University of Iowa have won 55 per cent of their contests in the past five seasons with wins outnumbering losses by a margin of 48.

The composite picture of the record since 1935-36 shows 243 victories, 195 defeats, and 10 ties in all contests.

Best percentage, .638, was made in 1935-36 but the greatest number of victories, 54, was a year later. Hawkeye teams in the five-year period have averaged 49 wins and 39 losses yearly.

Industrial Swimming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—On July 30 the first Industrial Swimming Championships ever held in Mexico will be carried out in the Olympic-size swimming pool of the Circulo Mercantil Mutualista, men's club and sport association. Teams of swimmers and divers from among Monterrey's 400-odd factories are now training, with coaching if they wish it from the Circulo's physical education directors, for the event.

Four-Day Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—A mammoth four-day regatta and water carnival celebration has been scheduled on the Columbia River here Aug. 28-31 by the Astoria Regatta Association. The civic festival program calls for outboard and sailing races, contests between the various classes of fishing boats found on waters of the Pacific Northwest, and other aquatic sports, including swimming and diving exhibitions and log-rolling events.

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Commerce and Finance

Britain's War Budget Boosts Income Tax Rate to 42½ P. C.

Business and Industry

Finance Units Earn 19 P. C. On Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A high rate of return is generally earned on invested capital by sales finance companies and for national companies the rate of return is higher as a rule than it is for regional and local companies, according to conclusions reached in a study by the National Bureau of Economic Research under the title "Sales Finance Companies and Their Credit Practices."

The report, one of a series on consumer installment credit being prepared by the bureau's research staff, was gotten out by Professors W. C. Plummer and Ralph A. Young under the general supervision of the latter.

"Since its beginning the business of installment financing has been a highly profitable one," says the report, "with a very low rate of failure among the companies engaged in it. In 1937 the net profit of a representative group of sales finance companies was about 4 per cent of total assets, slightly higher for the nationals, slightly lower for the locals.

"In relation to owners' invested capital it amounted to 19 per cent for the nationals, nearly 15 per cent for the regionals and 14 for the locals, the variation being due largely to differences in the capital structures of the three types of companies.

"But in a consideration of the profitability of an entire business, profits are properly comupted in per cent of total capital employed, including borrowed funds. On this basis Federal Trade Comimssion data indicate that in 1937 average net profit was 7.9 per cent for the independent sales finance companies (regionals and locals), 6.5 per cent for those that were factory-preferred, and 5.6 for the one under factory control.

Reasons for Good Profits

"One reason for the relatively high and relatively stable profit rates of sales finance companies is the fact that there has been for two decades an expanding market for their services. Their ability to reduce operating expenses and increase charges in periods of cyclical decline in volume is another reason. And a third is the low interest rates on borrowed funds that have prevailed during the past few years. But the profit rates that have persisted among sales finance companies cannot be wholy understood without consideration of the competitive conditions that have characterized this business.

"In the sales finance business competition takes forms quite different from what might be expected if the transaction were effected directly between finance company and purchaser, with no other interests to be satisfied. In fact, it is not primarily the consumer who has led the finance companies to compete with one another in regard to such matters as charges, which are presumably of paramount concern to the consumer.

"As a rule the latter is mainly interested in acquiring immediate possession of the commodity he is purchasing, and is ignorant of other, possibly more advantageous, credit arrangements, or even indifferent to credit possibilities other than those conveniently presented to him.

"Moreover, even if by shopping around he could find a finance charge, say, 15 to 20 per cent less than the one offered him, he is likely, especially if he is not among the lowest income groups, to feel that his total investment is already so large that the resultant few dollars' saving is not worth the effort. Such factors as these undoubtedly reduce the incentive of sales finance companies to engage in rate competition.

"Dealers, however, have to compete strongly for consumers' business. In the automobile field the lack of standardization in the value of used cars is a special cause of retail competition, and not infrequently the dealer must make an unwise alowance on a trade-in if he hopes to keep his customers. And he may have to allow a smaller down payment or a longer contract than he feels to be justified.

"This situation too is likely to be reflected in what the customer pays, for the cost of such dealer practices is partly compensated by dealer participations in the finance charge, and may be compensated also by a packed sales price for the new commodity the consumer is buying.

Growth of Competition

"It is not to be denied, however, that the consumer derives some benefit from finance company competition, partly because he is learning to be more aware of comparative charges, partly because in some fields the manufacturer has an interest in the financing arrangements offered for the instalment purchase of his goods.

"In recent years sales finance companies have met increasing competition from other consumer credit agencies. New institutions, particularly commercial banks and industrial banking companies, have entered the sales financing field, and new rivalry has developed from alternative methods of consumer instalment financing, such as direct cash lending. Also, the dealer himself may undertake the financing of instalment sales, thus threatening the business of all the specialized credit agencies.

"The extent to which the sales finance company will withstand the rivalry of these various institutional competitors is probably dependent mainly on the extent to which it excels them in having capital resources available for a specific purpose in having an organization geared to the procedures required, and in possessing a store of experience in regard to the intricate problems of contract terms and finance charges."

Sources of Revenue

While most of the income from which sales finance companies derive their net profit is obtained from financing retail sales on instalment, they have other important sources of revenue.

"The gross earnings of sales finance companies come," say Professors Plummer and Young, "from retail and wholesale financing, insurance placement, small loans, factoring (the discounting of various types of accounts receivable) and rediscounting the paper of other finance companies.

"It is not possible to generalize precisely regarding the relative importance of these various sources, but there is no doubt that retail financing, which constitutes from two-thirds to three-fourths of receivables outstanding, furnishes the bulk of gross earnings.

"Wholesale financing, which constitutes 10 to 20 per cent of receivables outstanding and a much higher proportion of volume (because of more rapid turnover than in retail business), accounts for scarcely more than 5 to 10 per cent of gross income. Wholesale financing is commonly transacted at the prevailing commercial interest rate, or even less, because the sales finance companies habitually accommodate dealers in this regard in order to share in the dealers' retail installment paper.

"Income from handling the insurance entailed in the retail financing of automobiles typically ranks after retail financing as a source of finance company earnings. It is considered in the trade as so important a source of income that one executive stated to an examiner for the Federal Trade Commission that the profit, in automobile financing, is in the insurance. Many finance companies own their own insurance companies and thus receive insurance profits directly; others have special arrangements with particular insurance companies. When the two types of business are independent the finance company receives a commission on the insurance business it places."

Major Categories of Expense

The three major categories of expense which must be counted against this gross income are operating expense, cost of borrowing and provision for taxes. From an analysis of the statements of 47 companies for 1937, this report concludes that "in relation to total assets the nationals had the lowest percentage of total expense, 6.2 as against 8.1 for the regionals and 9.2 for the locals, although the regionals required less to meet the cost of borrowing, and the locals required less for taxes, than did the nationals.

"For regionals and locals over two-thirds of expenses were for operating outlays, for nationals a little less. Cost of borrowing absorbed about one-fourth of total expenses for the nationals, somewhat less for the locals and still less for the regionals, these differences arising partly from differing ratios of borrowed funds to equity funds.

"After meeting expenses the national companies had a larger proportion of gross income remaining for net profits than had either the regionals or locals, the percentages being, 40, 35 and 29 respectively."

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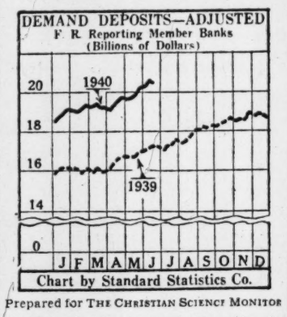
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

Demand Deposits Show an Increase



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The rise in demand deposits of Federal Reserve reporting member banks has about duplicated that of the first half of 1939. At the beginning of the year, the total was some $2,000,000,000 above that of a year before and the spread has widened over the past six months, as may be noted on the accompanying chart.

N.Y.S.E. Keeps Large Sale On ExchangeFloor

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange yesterday scored an important point in its campaign to prevent a seepage of securities business into "private" channels and away from the exchange floor.

Acting for a securities company, an exchange member marketed on the floor today 23,000 shares of Kennecott Copper at prices ranging from $24.62 a share for one block of 20,900 shares to $25 for the remainder.

The securities company previously sought to gain permission from the exchange to market the stock by private negotiation off the exchange on the theory a better than official market price could be thus obtained. There has been complaint for a year or more that markets in the stock exchange have become very thin, making the marketing of large individual blocks of shares almost impossible except at great sacrifice to the seller.

In this instance, exchange officials took a hand, canvassed the Kennecott market and helped the seller get a price substantially better than ordinarily would be obtained in a private transaction.

Exchange authorities figured that an outside sale would have netted the seller around $23 a share or two points down from the floor market. That difference would have amounted to $46,000 for the 23,000 shares.

As the sale was made the average price was only about ¼ point away from the market, a discount of about $5,700 and total brokerage commissions were $3,450.

Argentina's Excess Exports $29,000,000 In Half-Year Period

BUENOS AIRES, July 23 (AP)—Argentina's trade with the Western Hemisphere increased during the first half of 1940 while its European trade decreased, the Finance Ministry reported today.

Imports from American nations were 46 per cent, compared with 29.9 per cent for the first six months of 1939; while European imports dropped from 63.4 per cent for the same period in 1939 to 45 per cent in 1940.

A favorable balance of 97,159,000 pesos (about $29,147,000) in the nation's foreign commerce for the first six months of the year was disclosed in the survey of the Finance Ministry.

The survey listed exports at 927,748,000 pesos (about $278,334,400) and imports at 830,589,000 pesos (about $249,176,700).

The total value of exports for the first six months of the year exceeded by 343,300,000 pesos (about $102,990,000) the corresponding figures for 1939 despite the temporary loss of important European markets.

The survey showed the United States, which exported 163, 497,000 pesos (about $49,049,100) worth of goods to Argentina, remained the country's chief source of supply.

Great Britain was second with 120,701,000 pesos (about $36,210,300) and Brazil third with 31,681,000 pesos (about $9,504,300).

The United Kingdom was Argentina's best customer with purchases totaling 227,155,000 pesos (about $69,146,500) and the United States second with 123,213,000 pesos (about $36,963,900).

Texas Corp. Net First Six Months Equals $2.40 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Texas Corporation net income in the first half of this year amounted to slightly more than $26,000,000 after all charges, taxes and reserves, according to Chairman T. Rieber.

This is equal to about $2.40 each on the 10,876,139 common capital shares outstanding. In the corresponding period of 1939, the earnings to the company were equivalent to 64 cents a share.

Mr. Rieber stated at the April 20 stockholders meeting that the earnings of the company in the first quarter were approximately $12,800,000, equal to $1.18 a share, compared with 12 cents a share in the similar period of 1939.

These estimates do not give effect to the equity of the Texas Corporation in any earnings of the Bahrein Petroleum Company, Ltd., and the California Arabian Standard Oil Company, both jointly owned with the Standard Oil Company of California, and to the Colombian Petroleum Company, owned jointly with the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

Britain's Tax on Income Now 8 Shillings 6 Pence in Pound

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Great Britain's leadership increased the nation's income tax today to an unprecedented rate of 42½ per cent to help meet an emergency war budget equalling $13,868,000,000.

The income tax was increased a full shilling in the pound sterling to a total of 8 shillings, 6 pence. This compares with the post world war rate, from 1918 to 1922, of 6 shillings or 30 per cent.

Compulsory deduction of income tax from wages and salaries was also announced by Sir Kingsley Wood in his first emergency war budget.

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood called for vastly increased taxes today in presenting an emergency war budget to meet estimated expenditures.

Sir Kingsley, keeper of Britain's war chest, said the nation's income for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941, would be £1,234,000,000 (about $4,936,000,000) and that the deficit to be made up by savings or other means would be £1,433,000,000 ($5,732,000,000).

Above Estimate

It is plain, the little, 59-year-old Chancellor said, that Britain's war expenditure for the year will be considerably greater than the estimate of £2,000,000,000 ($8,000,000,000) made in April, with the rate of expenditures now £57,000,000 ($228,000,000) a week.

At this rate, he said, expenditures for the current year would approach £2,800,000,000 ($11,200,000,000) for the war alone and the rate may still increase.

The total budget he placed at £3,467,000,000 ($13,868,000,000), which, he said, "we all welcome as a real and tangible evidence of a greatly accelerated war effort."

He described the excess of expenditure over revenue—estimated at £2,200,000,000 ($8,800,000,000)—as "formidable, but not alarming."

The exigencies of war, he said, were compelling the nation, for reasons not connected with domestic finance, to make considerable use of overseas resources.

"The incomes of many persons are seriously reduced by war conditions but, on the balance, there has unquestionably been an increase in the incomes of the British people reckoned in terms of money," Sir Kingsley reported.

"The more we succeed in expanding our war production, the larger is this total of money incomes likely to become."

More Regimentations

Taking the Nation another step toward regimentation, he said it had been necessary to restrict material for the home market.

"It is by our exports that we must obtain the means of payment to the greatest possible extent for our imports of munitions, raw materials, food and other essential goods," he explained.

These direct restrictions on home consumption, Sir Kingsley disclosed, will be extended by the Government on a wide range, adding that "the export trade must come second only to overriding military necessities."

"Considerably increased taxation," he continued, "is essential from both the financial and economic standpoints in our present situation. We must secure widespread and drastic retrenchment in forms of personal expenditure not absolutely necessary."

Inflation might be fatal to successful prosecution of the war, Sir Kingsley said, and "I am confident we shall be able to avoid that."

Sir Kingsley estimated the increase in the standard income tax would produce £84,000,000 ($336,000,000) in a full year and £60,000,000 ($240,000,000) in the current fiscal year.

Rise in Surtax Also

Besides the increase in the basic tax rate, he announced a rise on surtaxes on incomes over £2,000 ($8,000) from one shilling and three-pence to two shillings in the pound (from 25 to 40 cents on each $4) and on the reduced rate of tax on the first £165 ($660) of taxable income, less personal allowances, to five shillings ($1).

The peak rate of surtax, nine shilling and six-pence ($1.90) was placed on incomes above £20,000 ($80,000) a year, a reduction of £10,000 ($40,000) in the base.

Estate duties on estates exceeding £10,000 were raised 10 per cent.

A married man with two children and an earned income of £400 ($1,600) a year, who at present pays £11 17s. 6d., will have to pay £15 6s. 8d. (from $47.50 to $63.35).

A married man with an income of £3,000 ($12,000) a year would pay altogether £1,238 ($4,952) and a man with £10,000 income a year would pay £6,113 ($24,452).

The increases in the income tax and surtaxes were estimated to produce £639,000,000 ($2,556,000,000) annually and the increase in estate duties to 65 per cent about £6,000,000 ($24,000,000) a year.

The Chancellor said the deduction of the income tax from salaries and wages would be made compulsory, thus speeding collections.

Direct taxation, he said, had been estimated to produce £62,000,000, ($248,000,000), but that the increase in the rate of the excess profits tax to 100 per cent was expected to yield a further £40,000,000 ($160,000,000) annually.

An $812,000,000 Increase

Sir Kingsley announced increases of a penny (slightly over one and one-half cents) on a glass of beer and of two shillings (forty cents) on a pound of tobacco.

He also announced that the duty on entertainments would be increased and adjusted to produce £4,000,000 ($16,000,000) in a full fiscal year.

The duty on light wine was raised from three shillings and six pence (70 cents) to five shillings and six pence ($1.10) a gallon and the duty on heavy wines was increased four shillings (eighty cents) a gallon.

Sir Kingsley estimated the full year's increase in direct taxation would amount to £203,000,000 ($812,000,000) and said income tax deductions from wages and salaries would be made "month by month or week by week."

He said he was not adopting suggestions for taxation of land or capital values.

Estimating the national income at £5,000,000,000 ($20,000,000,000), he placed the taxable field at £640,000,000 ($2,560,000,000).

Sir Kingsley also assured the nation there would be no tax on public services, gas, electricity or water, children's clothing or shoes, certain medicines and farm machinery.

Luxuries Taxed Double

The new purchase tax would have two sharply differentiated rates, Sir Kingsley said, with luxuries taxed at double the rate of essentials.

Under the 24 per cent luxury heading would be furs, silk, lace, china, porcelain, cut glass, fancy goods, jewelry, cosmetics, haberdashery and furniture. This is a tax on their retail price, representing a toll of about one-third on their wholesale value.

In the 12 per cent category would be personal and household goods requiring fairly frequent replacement, such as clothing, shoes other than children's, newspapers, books, periodicals, certain medicines and drugs.

Collection would be made when goods pass from wholesalers to retailers, Sir Kingsley said.

Registration requiring a month or two to complete, he added, will have to precede enforcement of the tax.

Cigarette manufacturers estimated that the increased tax would mean a penny increase in the price of a package of 20, or a boost from about 35 to 37 cents on popular domestic brands.

£40,000,000 From Sales Tax

Sir Kingsley estimated the new sales tax would produce £40,000,000 ($160,000,000) in the balance of this year and £110,000,000 $440,000,000) in a full fiscal year.

Announcing that £28,000,000 ($112,000,000) had been raised by various savings schemes during the week ending July 16, the Chancellor urged redoubling of savings efforts.

Already during this year, he said, £300,000,000($1,200,000,000) have been raised by the three per cent war loan, £250,000,000 ($1,000,000,000) from savings certificates since last November and £110,000,000 ($440,000,000) from the new 2.5 per cent national war bonds.

"We have many resources, and of our determination and capacity to use them to the utmost there can be no doubt," Sir Kingsley concluded his one hour and 14 minute report.

"As in the field of war, so in the field of national finance we are determined to continue in our course unceasingly and at any sacrifice until victory has been achieved."

Bank Loans Increase For Seventh Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased last week for the seventh straight week.

The Federal Reserve Board said banks in the Chicago and St. Louis districts led in the gain, which amounted to $17,000,000 in 101 leading cities.

This brought the total in these cities to $4,464,000,000 on July 17, or $571,000,000 more than on the corresponding date last year.

The gain in the Chicago area amounted to $7,000,000 and that in the St. Louis district to $4,000,000.

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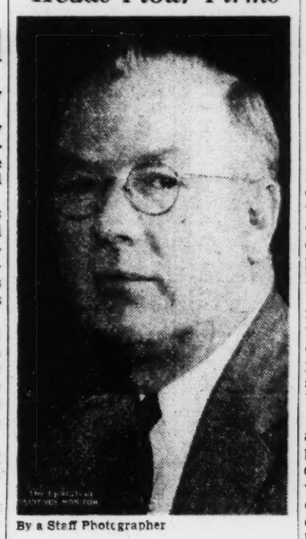

By a Staff Photographer

Paul T. Rothwell

Elected President of the Bay State Milling Co. of Winona, Minn., and the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co. of Lawrenceburg, Ind. He succeeds his father, Bernard J. Rothwell, of Boston, who founded the companies. Mr. Rothwell, Sr., becomes chairman of the board. Elwyn G. Preston, Treasurer of S. S. Pierce Co., was elected Treasurer of both mills.

Security Dealers Approve Revision Of 20-Day Clause

CHICAGO (AP)—Governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers have approved recent action of its national representatives in reaching an agreement with the Securities and Exchange Commission on proposed revision of the 20-day "incubation" clause of the Securities Act of 1933.

The board and advisory council of the N. A. S. D. is holding a two-day meeting here.

Endorsement of the action on the 20-day clause of the securities act was given after the national representatives expressed a belief that an alteration of the 20-day waiting period for new issues of securities could be accomplished at this session of Congress.

Auto Retail Sales Have 33 P. C. Gain

DETROIT, July 22 (AP)—Retail sales of passenger automobiles and trucks during the first six months of this year totaled 2,167,218, according to figures just issued by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. In the like period of 1939 sales totaled 1,686,988 cars and trucks.

The Association placed retail sales for June of this year at 350,968 passenger cars and 51,273 commercial vehicles, the combined total being 33.2 per cent greater than that of June a year ago

Study Points Out Inflation Factors in a War Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—One of the most potent sources of inflation is from the organized labor for increased wage rates in an expanding war economy, according to a study of inflation and price control by Sidney Weintraub, economist, of St. John's University, published in the Harvard Business Review.

The other major factor determining inflationary price rises is the situation of employment and excess plant capacity, involving the ability of the economy to respond to increased demand, Mr Weintraub said.

"So long as unemployment exists, and unemployed labor and excess plant capacity are present in required fields, there is little reason why prices of either consumers or producers' goods should rise, even given a greater demand for both."

Control Necessary

Other factors—the unbalanced Government budget, gold production, and the exchange rate—must be closely controlled by economic and political leaders, if disastrous inflation is to be avoided, but these factors are secondary to the employment and wage-rate situations, he said.

"Whether inflation of domestic price levels takes place on any considerable scale in the warring nations depends largely on how successfully importunate demands of labor for higher money wages can be forestalled by the constituted authorities," Mr. Weintraub said.

In this respect, he said, the French decrees regulating wage rates will help in "preventing general price rises." On the other hand, the English "continuance of a policy of raising wages, such as recently has taken place in the textile and heavy industries, will prove disastrous."

Prices May Rise

"If prices begin to go higher," he explained, "as a result of the technical difficulties of production when output expands, and if, in these circumstances, labor decides to demand higher money wages in order to try to compensate the decrease in real wages, the sole effect will be to shift the entire price structure upwards. This will be unavoidable in view of the higher costs of production. This process will continue ad infinitum so long as wages continue to be raised over the field of industry."

Labor leaders "must recognize that men of moderate income who are unable to protect themselves have more to lose permanently from cumulative price rises than from the sporadic movements due to diminished labor productivity and temporary shortages," he said.

Unless economic policy is successful in avoiding drastic price movements, Mr. Weintraub warned, "all the higher aims for reconstructing postwar Europe will be seriously hampered. Inequities arising among individuals and social groups as a result of the blind working of inflationary forces would handicap any unification of views on which agreement must be reached if Europe is to live in peace."

In the expanding economy, price control accompanied by rationing can assure all elements of the population the basic essentials of living, but the tendency for the level of prices to move upwards can be avoided "only when all prices are controlled and all commodities are rationed," he said.

General Foods Net In Half Year Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—General Foods Corp. reported net earnings for the first half of 1940 of $7,014,626, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.33 a common share, compared with $7,574,584, or $1.44 on common, in the comparable 1939 period.

Second quarter net earnings totaled $2,704,581, or 51 cents on common, against $3,661,018, or 70 cents, for the like 1939 quarter.

C. M. Chester, Chairman, said the decrease was due largely to inventory reduction by many wholesalers and retailers "due to various uncertainties, including commodity trends." Surveys, he said, indicated "buying of our products by the public in retail stores continues on a high level."

Mr. Chester also mentioned increased taxes and smaller earnings outside the U. S.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 220,000
Previous day's sales 227,120
1940 volume to date 132,037,435
1939 volume to date 121,257,355

No Definite Trend in The Stock Market

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The stock market wrapped up scattered fractional gains today but many leaders were neglected.

Slight advancing inclinations were exhibited by a few steels, motors, aircrafts and specialties at the start. These were cancelled in numerous cases near the final hour. Dealings were even slower than yesterday, with transfers pointing to around 220,000 shares for the full proceedings.

Domestic business and politics were almost ignored in boardrooms as waiting traders watched overseas bulletins for news of the long-threatened Hitler smash at England. It was obvious most speculative forces intended to bide their time.

Ordinarily, brokers said, the cheerful flow of second quarter and six months' earnings statements, showing wide improvement over a year ago, might have acted as a stimulant. As it was, these did little more than keep selling at a minimum.

Among resistant stocks were Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Pennsylvania and Loft.

Backward were Standard Oil of N. J., American Can, American Telephone, Kennecott, Youngstown Sheet and Philip Morris.

Up occasionally in the curb were Brewster Aero, Republic Aviation, American Gas and Glen Alden Coal.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market hovered in a narrow and mixed range today with only an occasional specialty moving out of the fractional range.

A small group of rails, benefiting by special news developments, were at the head of the slim advancing forces.

The two Alleghany 5 per cent issues of '49 and '50 were fairly active and higher in early dealings after announcement steps were being taken to modify terms of the indentures and release funds to purchase the 5s of 1944 in the open market. The latter sold off under profit taking after the recent rise.

Others improving moderately included Boston & Maine 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Continental Oil 2¾s and Manati Sugar 4s.

Holding about unchanged to lower were Armour 4s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Great Northern 4s, International Telephone 5s, New York Central 5s, Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s and Southern Railways 4s.

Foreign dollar bonds followed the general trend with the exception of Buenos Aires 4½s, which were higher by a point.

United States Governments were quiet and about unchanged.

Chicago Exchange Body Starts Study To Boost Business

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Stock Exchange has appointed a special committee to consider plans for expansion of the exchange, Chairman Arthur M. Betts announced.

Members of the committee holding its first meeting July 22, include five governors of the exchange and four businessmen advisers. The latter are Sewell L. Avery, Chairman and President of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Sheldon Clark, Vice-President of Consolidated Oil Co.; Charles Y. Freeman, Chairman of Commonwealth Edison Company; and Herman Waldeck, President of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

"The special committee will give prompt consideration to the stimulation of new listing applications, trading hours, commission rates and membership eligibility, Mr. Betts stated. "The committee will not, however, be limited in any way in the scope of subjects for study."

This action was the Chicago market's answer to the New York Exchange's threats to expel its members, also members of other exchanges, if they continued to act as specialists for the local markets in dually listed issues.

Shell Union Oil Net In Half Year Soars

NEW YORK (AP)—Shell Union Oil Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $4,135,788, equal after preferred dividends to 28 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $5,314,158 or 37 cents a share in the March quarter and $1,684,156 or 9 cents in the June quarter last year.

For the six months ended June 30 net income was $9,449,946, equal to 65 cents a share on common, against $2,162,422 or 9 cents a share in the like period last year.

Kendall Co. to Redeem Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Kendall Company will redeem on August 19, 1940, all its outstanding series of 1937 15-year 4½ per cent sinking fund debentures due March 1, 1952 at 103 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the principal office of City Bank Farmers Trust Company, successor trustee, 22 William Street, New York, or at the principal office of The First National Bank of Boston.

General Refractories Income

NEW YORK (AP)—General Refractories Company reported June quarter net income of $340,223, equal to 51 cents a capital share, compared with $71,738, or 15 cents a share in the like 1939 quarter.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	5	58	58	58	— ¼
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	44	44	44	Jul 22
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 20
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 19
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	40⅛	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅝
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Jul 20
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	12	¾	¼	¾	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	27	8¾	8	8¼	+ ¼
145⅜	53¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	31	99¾	91⅛	99¾	+ ⅞
17¼	.	Alleghany pr pf	21	16¼	14½	15¾	+2¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl 1½e)	7	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅜
123¼	63¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	6	9¼	9	9¼	Jul 18
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	148	148	148	+1
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun26
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11	11	11	Jul 22
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	13	6	6	6	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		63	63	63	Jul 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	17	29½	28¾	29	— ½
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)		12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 16
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41¼	41	41	−1
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14	14	14	— ¾
75	41¾	Am Airlines	1	57½	57⅜	57½	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7	7	7	+ ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
2¾	2¼	Am Cable & R	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	95¼	94⅝	95¼	
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	177	177	177	
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	24⅜	23¼	23¼	— ¾
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	41½	41½	41½	— ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Jul 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 22
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 17
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 15
6⅜	2½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9½	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 13
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14½	14½	14½	−2¾
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	25	24½	24½	−1¼
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	4	53½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅞
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jul 22
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21½	20¾	20¾	
6⅜	.	Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 20
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48⅛	48½	48½	Jul 2
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	48	48	48	Jul 20
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 19
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	4	14	14	14	— ⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	80⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	15	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3¾k)	1	49	49	49	Jul 22
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	5	43¾	43	43	Jul 19
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	18	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	1	60	60	60	Jul 22
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7⅞	7	7⅛	Jul 17
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	3	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	5	125½	134⅞	134⅞	Jul 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	56	56	56	Jul 22
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	2	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 16
23⅜	12⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	14	14	14	Jul 20
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	— ⅜
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	15	159¾	159⅛	159⅛	— ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75	75	75	+ ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	77	76½	77	
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	146	145¾	145¾	+ ½
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 19
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	12	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90¾	89⅞	89⅞	Jul 19
12	6	Am Woolen	7	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	37½	37½	37½	— ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5	5	5	Jul 22
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	39	39	39	Jul 19
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	12	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 22
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 20
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	26	26	26	Jul 22
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	— ½
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	7	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	41	41	41	Jul 19
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	2	29½	29	29½	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)		8½	8½	8½	Jul 19
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 22
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 18
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	30½	30½	Jul 17
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 20
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 16
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jul 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¾e)	2	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jul 16
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 16
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 22
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 20
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	5	8	7¾	8	
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28	28	28	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Jul 17
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)		68	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	4	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 22
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	51	51	51	Jul 15
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Jul 18
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(2¼e)	21	76	75	75¾	+ ½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	121	121	121	Jul 20
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	18	18	18	Jul 15
22½	25	Black & Dk (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 18
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	Jul 22
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	16	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	Jul 19
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	5	19½	19¼	19¼	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	8	15⅜	15½	15½	— ¼
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¼	31¼	31⅛	Jul 22
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 22
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	9	8¾	8¾	
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)		33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	21	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf		110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	17	17	17	— ½
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)		29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	2	19½	19½	19½	
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	12	7¾	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	4⅞	4½	4½	Jul 19
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	27	27	27	+ ½
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	Jul 17
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
23¾	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 16
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 19
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¾	11⅛	11¾	Jul 20

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	6	18	18	18	Jul 19
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	Jul 22
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	5	12½	12	12½	+ ½
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	5	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	3	33½	33	33½	Jul 18
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 22
32¾	22½	Carpent (13¼e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 22
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	48	48	48	Jul 19
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	47⅛	46¾	46¾	— ¾
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	5	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6½	6⅛	6½	Jul 19
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jul 22
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 19
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
6	3	Century Rib M		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	3	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 22
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18	18	18	Jul 17
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22	22	22	Jul 17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab		15	14½	15	+1½
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	7	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	Jul 17
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 22

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3⅛	1⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 19
1⅛	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	8	1	1	1	Jul 17
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	7	7	7	Jul 22
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 19
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 11
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	6	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	2	3	3	3	Jul 22
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	16	64	63⅜	64	+ ⅜
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2	City Stores	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	30	30	30	Jul 19
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	32	32	32	
41½	25⅝	Climax M (1.20)	1	27½	27½	27½	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	6	33¼	33	33	
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	2	104	10⅓	104	+1
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅓)	14	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	99½	100	Jul 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 22
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16	16	16	Jul 17
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	Jul 22
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 22
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	41	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	Jul 20
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14⅜	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 19
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	Jul 20
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	8	28½	28½	28½	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	Jul 19
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	35¼	35¼	35¼	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	6	102	102	102	Jul 17
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	19	9½	9	9	— ⅛
13¾	3¼	Com'th & South	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	58¼	58¼	58¼	−1⅝
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	16	30½	30½	30½	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 18
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	12	12	12	
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	8	12	12	12	Jul 22
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jul 22
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	12	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107½	107½	107½	— ½
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 22
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1⅝k)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 19
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	21	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 22
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 19
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 16
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	100	100	100	Jul 20
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	5	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jul 22
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 22
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Jul 11
49¼	33	Cont Can (1⅜e)	1	39	38¾	39	
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¾e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 22
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35⅝	35⅜	35½	−1
4¾	2	Cont Motors	18	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (½e)	1	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	7	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	3	174	173	174	+1
7½	4	Coty Inc (⅛e)	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Coty Internat'l	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Alleghany Plans to Offer C. & O. Stock

NEW YORK (AP) — Alleghany Corp. is planning to give holders of its 5 per cent bonds of 1944 the opportunity to convert the 44s into Chesapeake & Ohio Railway common stock, company counsel announced.

The plan, it was said, while not as yet submitted to bondholders, has the approval of trustees of the three Alleghany bond issues—the 5s of '44, the 5s of '49 and the 5s of '50.

Retirement of the 44s would be a further step in simplification of the corporate structure of the company.

Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lumbard, attorneys for the company, indicated holders of the 44s would be offered 22 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio common for each $1,000, face value, bond.

There would be a first offer of 22 shares per bond, it was said, with the provision that if conversion privileges were not exercised after a certain period of time, an offer of 21 shares per bond would become effective.

"Final announcement of the plan is not looked for immediately," said the law firm. "Details still remain to be ironed out, and the plan has yet to receive final approval by the court before being submitted to the bondholders for the consents requisite to make the plan effective."

Meantime, while plans were going forward for the conversion, Federal Judge Leibell signed an order paving the way for Alleghany Corp. to use $1,144,136 in idle cash to acquire 44s in the open market, thereby whittling down the floating supply of these bonds and, in addition, reducing the corporation's interest burden. This step came as a part of readjustment of collateral behind the company's bonds with the conversion plan for the 44s in view.

Under the order, Alleghany was granted permission to obtain $1,939,082 in cash held by trustees for the 5s of '49 and $349,189 held by trustees for the 5s of '44, substituting 107,579 Chesapeake & Ohio common shares for the cash withdrawn. The stock will be taken from a special corporation account.

Under the order, half of the cash, or $1,144,136 may be used by the corporation to buy in 44s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market was generally firm although trading was quiet pending the budget statement. Domestic rail issues reacted slightly in late dealings on profit-taking after initial firmness.

Gilt-edged securities reversed their earlier tendency, a majority closing ⅛ higher.

Industrial leaders were mostly higher but there were a few miscellaneous declines. Kaffirs maintained a good upward movement and in final dealings support still was forthcoming both on local and Capetown account. Copper and rubber shares were quietly firmer.

Owing to the drastic cut in supplies of paper the stock exchange committee decided to reduce the "official list" of prices to 16 pages from 20 and the "supplementary list" to 8 from 16 pages. The number of copies available to members of the London stock exchange also will be rationed.

All securities in which dealings have been infrequent as shown by absence of recent markings will be temporarily removed from the lists.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	2s '50-'48	10314	103.9	103.9
6	2½s '53-'49	105.9	105.9	105.9
2¼s '56-'54		102.5	102.2	102.5
4	2¾s '60-'55	107.24	107.24	107.24
1	2¾s '59-'56	106.18	106.18	106.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '49-'44	107.11	107.11	107.11

Home Owners Loan

5	1½s '47-'45	101.19	101.19	10.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
36	Alleghany cv 5s '44	89	86½	86½
2	Alleghany cv 5s '49	75	75	75
73	Alleghany 5s '50 st	44⅜	43¼	43¼
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	95	95	95
5	Allis Chalm c 4s '52	108	108	108
1	Am&For P 5s 2030	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Am Int 5½s '49	99	99	99
3	Am T&T 5½s '43	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108	108	108
11	Arm Del 4s'55	101	101	101
10	AT&SF 4s'95	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
21	AT&SF 4½s'48	103⅛	103	103
10	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	108	108	108
2	AT&SFRky M 4s'65	100	100	100
4	Atl & Chs AL 5s'44	96½	96½	96½
30	A C Line 1st 4s'52	71	71	71
1	A C Line 5s'45	66½	66½	66½
2	Atl Refin 3s'53	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67⅝	67½	67⅝
35	B&O '95 st A	28¼	28	28⅛
6	B&O '95 st C	31½	31½	31½
1	B&O 2000 st D	28⅛	28	28
15	B&O '96 st F	28¼	28	28
1	B&O cv '60 st	12⅝	12	12
5	B&O 1st 4s'48	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝
2	B&O Ple&WV 4s'51 st	57	57	57
8	B&O W '50 st	45½	45⅛	45⅛
3	Beth Stl 3s'60	100	100	100
15	Beth Stl 3½s'52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Beth Stl 3¼s'59	104½	104½	104½
49	Boston&Me 5s'57	69½	68¼	68¼
29	Boston&Me 5s'67 st	53¾	52⅞	52⅞
21	Boston&Me 4¾s'61 st	53½	53½	53½
24	Boston&Me 2½s	74	72¾	72¾
37	Boston&Me 5s'35 st	53½	53	53
5	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	111¾	111½	111¾
2	Buf Gen El 4½s'81	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Buf R&P 5s'57 st	38	37¾	37¾
2	Cal Ore Pow 5s '66	104¼	104	104¼
1	Can Sou 5s '62	73¾	73¾	73¾
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	84	84	84
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	81½	81½	81½
3	Can Pac 5s'44	93	93	93
4	Can Pac 4s perp	48¾	48¾	48¾
2	Carriers&Gen 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
5	Cen RRNJ 5s '87	13¼	13¼	13¼
5	C&O 3½s '96D	99½	99½	99½
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	CB&Q 4s '77	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5	Chic & E Ill 5s '51	13	13	13
6	Chic Gt West 4s '59	26½	26½	26½
1	Chic I&L 6s '66	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
6	Chi I&L 6s '47	16	16	16
6	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	5	5	5
33	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Chi&NW¼s 2037C	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Chi Ry 5s 27	43¾	43½	43¾
1	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	6⅛	⅛	⅛
1	CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	5	5	5
1	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s60	49	49	49
3	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	109¼	109¼	109¼
6	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	99¼	99¼	99¼
41	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	91	91	91
53	Cty of NY 3s 80	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¾	49⅜	49¾
2	CCC&StL gen 4s 91	66	66	66
1	Col&So 4½s 80	26	25⅝	25⅝
2	Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	106	106	106
11	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105½	105	105
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅛	104⅜	104½
17	Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	121¾	121½	121¾
1	Con Edis 3¾s 46	105	105	105
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Con Edis 3½s 56	106	106	106
4	Con Oil cv 3¼s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107¼	107	107¼
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	104⅞	105
7	Dayton P&L 3s '70	104	104	104
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49½	49¼	49½
1	D & R G 4s '36	7	7	7
1	D & R G West 5s '55	1½	1½	1½
6	D & R G West 5s '78	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	Det Ed 4¼s '61	108	108	108
1	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	20	20	20
9	Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	93	93	93
1	Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	11	11	11
4	Firestone Tire&R3¼s'48	105	104⅞	104⅞
6	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5⅞	5¾	5¾
5	Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	103	103	103
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70½	70½	70½
23	Goodrich 4½s '56	104	103¾	103¾
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
6	Gt Nor 5s '73	95½	95½	95½
6	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86	86	86
3	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86¼	86	86
24	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101¼	101¼	101½
15	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93¾	93½	93½
7	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78⅝	78½	78⅝
17	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	67½	67	67½
1	Hocke V 4½s '99	123	123	123
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	79	79	79
1	HudsonCoal 5s '62A	29	29	29
3	Hud&Man 1nc 5s '57	11	11	11
3	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111	110⅞	111
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47	47	47
6	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	40	39½	39½
2	Ill Cen 5s '55	53	52½	52½
14	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	44¾	44¼	44¼
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42¼	41¾	42¼
1	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	83½	83½	83½
1	Int Gt Nor rf 6s '52	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	49	48¾	48½
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	62¼	62¼	62¼
1	Int Paper 6s'55	101	101	101
5	Int Paper 5s '47	102½	102½	102½
11	Int T&T 4½s '52	27½	27⅜	27⅜
21	Int T&T 5s '55	29¾	29¾	29¾
7	KCF'S & Mem 4½s '36	31¼	31¼	31¼
1	K C Term 4s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	KeiKith (B F) 6s '46	100	100	100
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	42½	42¼	42¼
1	Lac Gas 6s '42 B	42½	42½	42½
2	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	48	48	48
1	Lac Gas 5s '42	84	84	84
2	Leh & NY 4s '45	34¼	34¼	34¼
1	LehValS2003 asd	13½	13¼	13½
1	Libby McN&L 4s '55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Louisia & Ark 5s '48	83¼	83¼	83¼
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	93¾	93¾
3	Manh Ry Sur 4s '57	31½	31½	31¼
5	McKesson&Rob5½s50	93½	93	93½
12	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103	102¾	103
6	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4¾	4¾	4¾
4	Mo-Ill 5s '59	75	75	75
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5	5	5

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	122.41	26.42	22.24
Net change	+.35	+.21	—.01
Previous close	122.06	26.21	22.25
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.43
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
12	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	⅞	1
7	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	16	16
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16	16	16
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	16	16	16
15	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
4	Mob & Oh 5s '38	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
13	Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	38	37⅝	37⅝
4	Mob & O 4½s '77	31½	31½	31½
11	Mob & Oh 4½s '77 ct	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
5	MonWPaPbSv6s'65	111¾	111⅛	111¾
3	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	31½	31½	31½
4	Mor&Essex3½s2000	40⅝	40½	40½
10	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	63	63	63
2	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
21	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¼	57¾	57¾
9	NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52¼	52¼
3	NYC cn 4s 98	57¾	57	57¾
21	NYC 3½s 46	81	80¾	81
2	NYC cv 3¼s 52	55½	55½	55½
1	NYC&HR 4s 42	92¾	92¾	92¾
6	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	60½	60½	60½
3	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	55	55	55
1	NYCh&StL 6s 41	77¾	77¾	77¾
23	NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	55⅛	54½	54½
1	NY Conn RR 4½s 53	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	NY Dock Co 4s 51	48	48	48
18	NYNH&H 4½s 67	17	16½	16½
10	NYNH&H 4s 56	13½	13½	13½
6	NY O&W rfg 4s92	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2	NY Steam 3½s 83	106	106	106
1	Niagara F P3⅛s66	109½	109½	109½
2	Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	102	102	102
1	Norf Sou 5s 61A	122¾	122¾	122¾
9	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
38	Nor Pac 6s 2047	59¼	58½	58½
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53¼	53¼	53¼
13	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅛	46	46
6	Nor Pac 4s '97	67¾	67½	67¾
4	Nor Pac 2s 2047	43⅜	42⅜	42⅜
6	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅛	108	108⅛
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	108	108	108
9	Ohio Ed 4s '65	106½	106⅛	106½
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109	109	109
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	106½	103½	103½
2	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117½	117¼	117½
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	117	117	117
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	71	71	71
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	108½	108½	108½
2	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111¼	111¼	111¼
5	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	85	84¼	85
5	Pen Co 3½s '41 B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Pen P&L 4½s '74	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
7	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108⅛	107½	107½
7	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102¼	102½
4	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89½	89	89½
8	Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
4	Pen RR 4s '48	114	113⅞	113⅞
10	Pen RR 3¼s '52	85½	85½	85½
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	115½	115½	115½
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
2	Pere Marq 4s '56	57	57	57
5	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
6	Phila Co 5s '67	106	106	106
8	Ph Rap Cit 5s '73	13	12¾	13
3	PCC&StL 5s '70 A	105	105	105
1	PCC&StL 4s '57 G	108½	108½	108½
31	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	70¾	70	70
4	Prov Sec 4s '57	4	4	4
12	PubSvcNoIll 3½s '68	108⅝	108	108
2	Purity Bak 5s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
12	Readg 4½s '97 A	68⅜	68	68
2	Readg 4½s '97 B	67⅝	67½	67½
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	51	51	51
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	97	97	97
12	Republic Steel 5½s '54	106⅜	105¾	105¾
3	Republic Stl 4½s '56	99¼	99	99
1	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	StLPeo&NW 5s '48	20½	20½	20½
2	StLSF 4½s '78	5	5	5
3	Sou Pac 4½s'68	40½	40¼	40½
8	Sou Pac 4½s'81	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
17	So Pac 4½s '69	40¾	40	40
7	So Pac 3¾s' 46	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
1	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47	46½	46½
3	South Ry cn 5s '94	87½	87½	87½
18	South Ry gen 4s '56	54¾	54¼	54¾
4	Stand OilNJ 2¾s'53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
1	Tex Corp 3s '65	104⅜	104½	104½
10	Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	106½	106½	106½
1	Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	67	67	67
50	ThirdAve aj 5s '60	20½	20½	20½
1	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5	Un Bis AM3½s '55	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	66¼	66¼	66¼
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	84½	84	84½
5	US Steel 2s '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Un Stockyds 4½s51	87½	87½	87½
2	US Steel 2.20s50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10	Utah P&L 5s '44	101	101	101
3	Va Ir C&C 5s '49	45	45	45
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108½	108½	108½
10	Wabash 5s '76B	5½	5½	5½
1	Wabash 4½s '78C	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Walwrth 6s '55	72	72	72
4	Walwrth 7s '55	66	65¾	65¾
10	Warner Bros 6s '48	80½	79¾	79¾
2	Warren Bros 6s '41	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
10	West Pen P 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
5	W Sho Shore 4s 2361	48	48	48
1	Westn Md 4s '52	83¾	83¾	83¾
5	Western Un 5s '51	65	64⅞	65
5	Wh&LE 4s '49	113½	113½	113½
1	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	102	102	102
1	Wilson 5½s '58	103½	105½	105½
2	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	99¾	99¼	99¼
1	Wis Cen 4s '49	21	21	21
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Youngst S&T 4s '61	105	105	105
3	Young S&T 5s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾

Foreign Bonds

3	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60	60	60
1	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	60½	60½	60½
12	Argentine 4½s '48	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	Australia 5s '55	48	48	48
15	Australia 4½s '56	41⅛	40¼	41⅛
1	Berlin City 6½s '50	15	15	15
16	Brazil 8s '41	14½	14½	14½
1	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	12	12	12
1	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
5	Brisbane 5s '58	46	45½	45½
8	Canada 4s '60	79½	79¼	79⅜
1	Canada 3¼s '61	72¼	72¼	72¼
7	Canada 3s '67	71¼	71	71
2	Canada 2¾s '44	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1	ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	10	10	10
1	Chile 7s '42 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Chile 6s '60 asd	11	11	11
8	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	23½	23	23½
1	Cuba 5½s'45	74¾	74¾	74¾
15	Cuba 5s (1904) '44	101	101	101
8	Cuba 4½s'77	54¼	54¼	54¼
14	Cuba 4½s'49	97¼	97¼	97¼
8	Denmark 6s'42	34¾	34½	34¾
4	Denmark 4½s'62	27½	27½	27½
2	Ger Gov 5½s'65	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
8	Ger Govt 7s'49	21¾	21½	21½
2	Greek 7s'64	18	18	18
5	Hamburg St 6s'46	15	15	15
3	Ital Cr Cons 7s '47B	45	45	45
2	Italy 7s 1951	48⅛	48	48
5	Kreuger&T5s'59ct	2	2	2
1	Met Water 5½s '50	45	45	45
12	Milan City 6½s'52	31⅞	31	31
8	N Sou Wales 5s '57	48	48	48
9	N Sou Wales 5s '58	46½	46	46½
8	Norway 6s '44	44	44	44
2	Norway 4¼s '65	36	36	36
1	Norway 4s '63	37	37	37
2	Orient Dev 6s '53	57	57	57
1	Peru 1st 6s '60	63¼	63¼	63¼
5	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	63¼	63¼	63¼
15	Poland 4½s '63 asd	4¼	4	4
5	Rhine-Westph 6s '52	15	15	15
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7	7	7
3	Rio Gr do Sul8s '46	10½	10½	10½
10	Rio Gr do Sul 7s'66	9	8⅝	9
5	Rome 6½s '52	35	35	35
2	Santa Fe Prov 4s '64	55	55	55
1	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	30¾	30¾	30¾
25	Silesia Prov 4½s'58asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
11	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	57¼	56¼	56¼
10	Tokyo El Lt6s '53	58½	58½	58½
2	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	UnStlWk 3¼s'51Asasd	21	21	21
1	Urug aj 3¾s 4s'44s'79	35¾	35¾	35¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 2,210,000; previous day, 3,007,000; week ago, 4,862,000; year ago, 7,352,200; two years ago, 7, 114,150; Jan. 1 to date, 917,232,050; year ago, 933,459,550; two years ago, 1,023,058,330.

All Grain Prices Drop in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Closing out of July grain contracts today, brought declines to all grains.

July delivery of wheat, oats, and soy beans dipped with the latter dropping sharply. Today was the last day of trading in July futures and in wheat, especially, there was an open interest at the start of trading of 4,409,000 bushels. Contracts can be filled now only by actual delivery of grain.

Blistering heat prevailing over the spring wheat and corn belts was watched carefully by traders.

Canadian Exports Increase Sharply

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada's domestic exports rose in June to $110,823,000 from $76,367,000 in June, 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Gains were recorded in the nine main commodity classifications.

Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to $53,894,000, compared with $30,313,000 in June last year, and exports to the United States totaled $39,350,000, against $26,410,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon July 23

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Cables	$3.82	$3.88	8.2397
Switzerland—franc	.2275	.2275	*
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port gal—escudo	.0332x	.0332x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0225x	.0225x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2215	.2215	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4760
Uruguay—peso‡	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5332x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2375	.2387	*
Shanghai—dol	.0625	.0625	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4750	.4758	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8875	.8875	1.6931
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	*

*Currency in China—Cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotation for the French, Belgian, Dutch Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to the occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

Reports Gains

Donald W. Douglas
President of Douglas Aircraft Co.

Douglas Firm's Earnings Show Sharp Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Douglas Aircraft Co. airplane deliveries in the second quarter of its fiscal year ended May 31, totaled $12,-367,621, President Donald W. Douglas revealed here. Strongly preponderant in foreign orders, these sales resulted in profits of $1,583,979 for the quarter, Mr. Douglas said.

Both sales and profits in the second quarter were slightly lower than the preceding three months' period.

After provisions for taxes, net earnings for the second period amount to $2.65 per share.

On May 31, 1940, the backlog of the company was $140,708,287 of which $91,201,017 was for foreign military airplanes and $24,029,725 was for commercial models. Of this sum, orders for $64,501,550 were received by the company between February 29 and May 31, 1940.

Payment by the company of approximately $450,000 in special vacation checks to 18,000 employees who were given a four-day holiday in July and granted extra compensation in accordance with length of service with the organization, also was disclosed in the report. Each quarter of the fiscal year will be charged with its proportionate share of this sum, Comptroller Ralph V. Hunt explained.

"Extraordinary expenses and efforts in connection with the National Re-armament Program, in which the company has been asked to play an important part, together with the inevitable increases in labor and production cost per unit inherent in rapid expansion and preparation for mass production will be important factors in net results from operations for the fiscal year," President Douglas declared.

Mr. Douglas reported for the six months ended with May a consolidated net profit of $3,388,857 or $5.65 a share. This compares with $1,396,791 of $2.45 a share shown in the like period of the previous year. Net sales increased to $25,288,526 from the $11,543,-862 volume of the comparable period a year before.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Ainsworth (⅛g)	5½	5	5
40	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	92½	92⅜	92⅜
50	Allied Prod (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Allied Prod A (1¾)	17½	17½	17½
150	Alum Co Am (2e)	152	151	151

Rome-Berlin Axis Is Pleased Agents Are Busy in Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 23—From the viewpoint of the Rome-Berlin Axis, the Havana Conference is another "democratic mistake." Already the Fascist press is picturing the Conference as a likely failure and charging it with "talk rather than action."

Dispatches to Rome from Argentina, Brazil and Cuba itself seek to give the impression that these countries are steeling themselves against a fresh onslaught of "Northern Imperialism." Opposition from these countries and their allies is counted upon to block any project for valid inter-American defense system or even a joint economic bloc.

The press here is prepared in advance to assume that any brave resolutions passed at Havana will be superficial, drafted so as to conceal fundamental conflicts.

While delegates to Havana talk, Italy and Germany congratulate themselves that their agents in the Americas are hard at work.

The memorandum on the new Europe said to have been completed for the Führer last week by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the German Reichsbank, is reported to contain an entire section outlining a bargaining offensive for raw materials.

To Seek Out Loopholes

Plans are being arranged to take advantage of loopholes in United States trading methods whereby free-trading is left incapable of fighting back against well-directed subsidized barter. Experienced organization in the Americas is making ready for the new offensive and there are reports it will be strengthened by influx of skilled agents who already have taken over Balkan trade for the axis.

Meanwhile, Berlin and Rome bristle with Latin American military, especially air missions students. These are expected to increase in numbers as experts come to study at first hand new warfare established by Germany So also is return flow of German missions and axis-made military equipment for Latin-American establishments.

Policy makers in the National Socialist and Fascist Governments are convinced that their "rugged expansionism" is on triumphant upgrade, and that to keep its momentum and avoid reverses it must press its advantage on weaker democratic systems everywhere.

Also Economic Urge

Behind the pursuit of totalitarian interests in Latin America there is therefore strong economic as well as military urge, fed by recent axis successes.

American students of the problem here are concerned therefore lest the United States underestimate the mettle of competition which it will face increasingly unless the tide of battle in Europe should be reversed. They watch Secretary Hull's efforts to construct a genuinely idealistic collective system in the Americas from their background of disillusion with the Geneva experiment. Secretary Hull's effort should be judged not by its display of diplomatic harmony, they say, but its strength. The test of Havana and Hull diplomacy will then come afterward: whether fine-sounding resolutions passed in conference will be followed up by resolute skillfully organized and directed action.

Captor of German

Wide World

Honored English Farm Wife

Mrs. Norman Cardwell belittles lone exploit on capturing German flier who landed near her home, which quickly brought her "Civilian V. C."

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—This is a story of a farmer's daughter, a milkman and a shotgun.

The milkman and the farmer's daughter, armed with a shotgun, captured two German airmen on the English southeast coast today after the Nazis' twin-engined fighter was shot down.

Havana Weighs Trusteeship Over Colonies

Continued from Page 1

three major divisions set up at Panama last September.

At that time, neutrality came first. Now the world scene has shifted, and with it, Havana's agenda gives first place to neutrality only in name. Already it is evident that the third chapter of the agenda, dealing with economic co-operation, comes first into the thoughts of delegates.

The second chapter, on "Protection of the Peace of the Western Hemisphere," gathers urgency from the issue of what to do with colonies of France and the Netherlands in the New World.

Latin American delegates have reversed the tables with the United States regarding neutrality. At Panama, the United States emphasized keeping Europe's war at a distance. Latin America joined in the controversial "Safety Zone" embracing some 5,000,000 square miles of ocean around the 21 American Nations, excluding Canada and non-American possessions. Now in Havana, Latin Americans ask assurances that their neutrality will not be compromised by actions of the United States.

Shift in Emphasis

This shift in emphasis stems from the recent hardening of relations between Washington and Berlin. Latin Americans stood aside during the exchange of notes over the Monroe Doctrine and its application to French, Netherlands, and British colonies. Yet the other Americas are acutely aware that Washington and Berlin ended their exchange in hostile disagreement.

For the smaller Latin American Nations, and even for Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, extreme care is the order of the day in Havana, to avoid being caught between the grindstones of Nazi and United States friction. For Secretary Hull, this means a task of persuasion for which he is well fitted.

Even more than at Panama, the basic situation thus simmers down to whether the Latin Americas intend to tie up tightly with the United States, pursue a middle-of-the-road course, or drift gradually under Nazi influence. In Havana there is an atmosphere of urgency surrounding this choice. Less excitement is manifest than at Panama, for then war had barely begun and the American Nations turned toward each other with unity born of sudden anxious thoughts. Now unity is far less evident as the force of events brings into play deep-seated and specific problems to be solved.

What Tangible Results?

The question most frequently asked as delegates mingle in the breeze-swept and tiled corridors of the Hotel Nacional, or at receptions, is this: "What tangible results do you expect to emerge from Havana?"

There are few wholly optimistic replies. Cubans, as hosts, and representatives of the United States as chief sponsors of action here, express moderate optimism. In some quarters among the Latin delegates there is black, empty skepticism. Not that those delegates desire Havana to fail, but that they wonder whether the United States is really prepared to do all that is required.

In this connection, the timing of Havana's sessions has come in for some questioning. Just as many business men in the United States are holding off until they see how the elections go in November, so many Latin Americans want to know what they can count on from the new Administration.

This is one of the unavoidable incidents within the democratic practice of rotation in office. It is understood that the United States, in taking the initiative at this time, believed the economic outlook to be urgent, as well as the question of European colonies. Also, there is a desire to deal with Latin America as much as possible on a non-partisan basis. That was the reason for including Alfred M. Landon on the delegation to Lima in 1938.

Unsettled Issues

Latin Americans were somewhat puzzled by the spectacle of a defeated Presidential candidate being named by the successful one to an important diplomatic mission. They still are less convinced of Republican liberalism toward Latin American, than they are of the Roosevelt-Hull-Wallace combination.

Europe adds unsettled issues of great magnitude.

Within the other Americas, too, there are political uncertainties. Mexico and Cuba have just emerged from elections. Both are relatively quiet, but Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan of Mexico has just come to Cuba still claiming that he won, while Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho stays in Mexico to make good his claims. Venezuela and Chile are approaching elections.

Yet, as many delegates exclaim, there will always be minor uncertainties, and the times do not permit waiting for a more opportune moment.

Welles Denounces Soviet Action in the Baltic States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles today denounced Soviet Russia's acquisition of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia as predatory aggression and said that the United States would not recognize it as valid.

The Acting Secretary said that the United States was opposed to all pressure brought upon smaller nations through force or the threat of force, and said that such actions would destroy the base upon which modern civilization rests.

Veiled Warning

Mr. Welles followed this condemnation of Soviet Russia with a thinly veiled warning to Spain that "any attempt on the part of any foreign power by direction or indirection to interfere in the affairs of any American government would be unanimously opposed by all the American peoples."

This statement was issued after a meeting with the Chilean Ambassador to Washington, in which the latter officially informed this Government of the break in diplomatic relations between Chile and Spain.

"During the past few days," Mr. Welles said, "the devious processes whereunder the political independence and territorial integrity of the three small Baltic Republics—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—were to be deliberately annihilated by one of their more powerful neighbors, have been rapidly drawing to their conclusion.

"From the day when the peoples of these Republics first gained their independence and democratic form of government the people of the United States have watched their admirable progress in self-government with deep and sympathetic interest.

Universally Known

"The policy of this government is universally known," he continued. "The people of the United States are opposed to predatory activities no matter whether they are carried on by the use of force or by the threat of force. They are likewise opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state, however powerful, in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state, however weak.

"These principles constitute the only foundation upon which existing relationships between 21 sovereign republics in the New World rests. The United States will continue to stand by these principles because of the conviction of the American people that unless doctrines in which these principles are inherent once again govern the relations between nations, the rule of reason, of justice and of law—in other words, the basis of modern civilization itself—cannot be preserved!

In commenting upon the American stand, Mr. Welles said that "the United States will continue to recognize the Ministers of the Baltic States as representatives of sovereign states under duress."

The Acting Secretary's condemnation came at a moment when the United States, through Secretay of State Cordell Hull, is attempting to convince the representatives of the 20 Latin-American Republics gathered at Havana that this country is firm in its opposition to the totalitarian principles and actions now at large in Europe.

Anxious to Impress

The United States is also particularly anxious to impress upon the Latin-American delegates that New World nations run considerable danger when they flirt with these totalitarian powers whether economically or politically. The Acting Secretary's mention of the principles underlying the relationships of the 21 Pan American republics emphasizes the difference now existing between New World and Old World conditions, while stressing American hopes that the current conference will strengthen such principles in the Western Hemisphere.

The Acting Secretary's statement concerning the break in Chilean-Spanish relations is also seen here as directed, at least partially, toward the Havana conference where it could serve as an additional warning that the new world must unite to ward off direct or indirect interference and pressure from abroad.

Canada Echoes Halifax Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 23—The Canadian Prime Minister's comments yesterday on Hitler's speech were of the same import and tenor as those expressed by Viscount Lord Halifax.

"The speech calls for no words in reply," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons. "It answers itself. The one comment that obviously may fittingly be made upon it is that so far as the future of the war is concerned, deception has run its course. Resolute action alone will decide how suffering and misery are to be ended, whether tyranny or freedom is to be annihilated, whether civilization is to be destroyed or survive. When peace comes," said the Prime Minister, "it will never be a peace based on a conception of subordination of individual personality to the control of a materialistic and warlike state. It will be a peace which will re-establish liberty and reaffirm the rights of men. It will be a peace under which men and women can speak the truth in their hearts and live their lives without fear, a peace in which labor will have dignity, religion will have freedom, and little children will have security. Canadians," Mr. King said, "are prouder than ever to share with the men and women of Britain the rigors of the conflict and to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the defense of social justice and human liberty."

Britain Rejects Hitler Peace

Continued from Page 1

the final rule of the destinies of men and of nations," Lord Halifax declared. "Germany has the force; hence Germany alone must decide how nation's are to live together. According to Hitler, old-fashioned respect for the pledged word is a sign of weak fiber and unworthy of robust master minds. He would have no nonesense about equality before the law which is an outrage against reason and the all-powerful State. Bad faith, cruelty, crime, become right by the fact that it is he, Hitler, who ordains them. That is the fundamental challenge of antichrist, which it is our duty as Christians to fight with all our power."

Anti-Christian View

To this anti-Christian view he opposed the Anglo-Saxon concept of Christian civilization, or, as he put it, "all those who love truth and justice and freedom" and who therefore "will never accept this new world of Hitler's.

"Free men, not slaves; free nations, not German vassals; a community of nations freely co-operating for the good of all—these are pillars of the new and better order that the British people wish to see."

Links to America

This "free association of independent states," Lord Halifax deliberately linked with America as well as with the British Commonwealth. The people of the United States, he said, did not build their new home to surrender it to Herr Hitler. "The foundations of their country, as of ours, have been Christian teaching and belief in God."

Britain Turns to Prayer

Because of this common foundation, Lord Halifax declared, Americans have seen through Herr Hitler's gospel of hate and his policy of brute force. "We may take heart," he said, "from the certain knowledge that great people pray for our victory."

Lord Halifax's open and emphatic appeal to prayer was one of the most remarkable portions of his radio address. He underlined that "there is one thing we can all do . . . and this is to pray," and he then concluded by saying "Prayer is not only asking for what we want, but rather the way to learn to trust Him, to ask that we may know His will and do it with all our strength."

There is no doubt that the people of Britain are in fact turning more and more to prayer in this crucial moment of their lives. I encountered a striking example of this the other day in a British working man whom I knew to be anything but a religious man, in the usual sense of the word. He was deeply disturbed about the war situation and so I ventured to suggest that he pray about it.

"I have," he said emphatically.

In all classes of society there is clearly a new recognition of the deep value of the Christian basis of their country and their lives, and with this, a realization that whatever perils may seem to impend "they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

Nazi Reaction

BERLIN, July 23 (AP)—The German radio quoted well-informed Berlin circles today as saying that Great Britain by word and deed had made known its refusal of Adolf Hitler's peace, leaving the Blitzkrieg against Britain as the only alternative.

This, the radio said, was the attitude in Berlin this noon after the text of last night's radio address by the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, had reached the German capital and had been studied.

The radiocast said, in part:

"Facts must now speak, it is declared in Berlin, and the responsibility for all that is coming, repeatedly and clearly stated from the German side and recently by the Führer, now falls on Churchill and those British politicians who also in this case preferred simply to reject the Führer's offer without discussing it objectively."

Nazis Intensify Air Raids; R. A. F. Hits at Plane Plants

By the Associated Press

In a thunderous echo to Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax's emphatic "no" to Adolf Hitler's "last chance" offer of peace, German planes scattered incendiary and high explosive bombs on England, Scotland and Wales today.

One Scottish town was struck for the second time in 24 hours.

About 100 incendiary bombs were dropped on this town in today's raid, but officials said damage was comparatively slight.

No great material damage was reported from bombs in Wales, North East England, and elsewhere in Southeast and Northeast Scotland. British anti-aircraft guns maintained a hot fire, and British fighter planes engaged the enemy aloft.

Explosions were heard in Southeast Scotland shortly after enemy planes pased over, indicating the posibility that they were time bombs. The sounds indicated, however, that the bombs had exploded some distance from a town.

Seaplane Base Bombed

The barrage of anti-aircraft fire over one southwest of England town was terrific. Bursting shells, tracer bullets and searchlights illuminated the scene.

Britain meanwhile reported striking heavy blows at two great German airplane factories at Wismar and Kassel.

Dive bombers were also reported today by the British Admiralty to have made an attack yesterday on the German seaplane base at Bergen during which they sank an anti-aircraft ship, though hampered by adverse weather conditions.

British fighter planes were said to have downed 30 raiders in three days.

The sinking of an Italian submarine by an Australian destroyer was announced today by Australia's Navy Minister A. G. Cameron.

British navy sources said a minefield 35 to 50 miles wide had been planted from the territorial waters of South Ireland to the British coast near New Quay, Wales.

Germans Roam Far

The German High Command announced that its Air Force had carried out raids across the length and breadth of England and Scotland.

The German raiders "especially attacked" oil stores in Pembroke Harbor, the High Command said, but also bombed the cities of Chatham, Sheerness, Edinburgh and Aberdeen as well as airports in the vicinity of Portsmouth and Bristol Channel.

The High Command said a small German submarine had sunk 18,000 tons of British merchant shipping within a strong convoy.

The British, the Communiqué said, "continued attacking non-military objectives" in Northern and Western Germany last night. A church and several houses were damaged in one village, it was said.

The German radio also announced that British planes dropped bombs on Danish soil last night, damaging electric lines. German planes drove off the raiders, it said.

Italians Active

Italian planes have again bombed British troops along the Egyptian Frontier and at Wajir, in Kenya Colony, the Italian High Command announced today.

Panama Ship Sunk

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—The loss of the Panamanian steamer Frossoula was officially announced here.

"Germany's methods of waging war at sea have led to the loss of a ship belonging to one of the American Republics with, it is feared, heavy loss of life," says the announcement.

"The Panamanian S. S. Frossoula's last port of call was Barcelona. At 8:30 on the evening of July 15, the ship was attacked by German aircraft, bombed and sunk. Eighteen of her crew left in two boats, one under the command of the Captain of the Frossoula, and the other in charge of the Chief Officer.

"Nothing more has been heard of the Captain's boat. Those in the Chief Officer's boat suffered terrible hardships. The Frossoula had been nearly 250 miles northwest of Cape Finisterre when she was attacked, and the weather was very bad. Men were washed overboard from the lifeboat, others died of exposure.

After four days in the boat the survivors reached a British port. There were only three men alive. The Chief Officer, a Portuguese, the Second Engineer and one sailor, both of whom were Greeks."

The Frossoula is the third ship flying the flag of an American Republic to be sunk in this war.

The Argentine Freighter Uruguay was torpedoed May 28 within 100 miles of the spot where the Frossoula reportedly went down. Another Panamanian freighter, the Santa Margarita, was torpedoed off the Spanish Coast by a German U-boat July 2.

Americans to Aid

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Americans who have lived for a long time in England are forming their own "Home Guard" to help Britain's defense volunteers fight off any attempt at invasion.

Because many American residents already have gone back to the United States it is unlikely that a large force can be raised, but it is expected to be one of the best equipped defense units in Britain.

Plans call for a highly mobile, mechanized force, ready for duty at any point where it may be needed.

So far about 60 Americans have joined up. Recruiting offices have been established in London to enlist others.

Members of the American Unit are not required to enlist in the British Army and it is understood that the question of carrying arms, prohibited to aliens, is yet to be worked out. Because of American neutrality laws the exact status of the force has not yet been determined.

Among the Americans helping to organize the unit are Brig. Gen. Wade H. Hayes, who served on General Pershing's staff in 1918; A. P. Buquor, inventor of mobile military equipment, and Charles Sweeney, the golfer.

General Hayes said the unit probably would have the status of the L. D. V. (Local Defense Volunteers) and would wear similar uniforms.

French Aid R. A. F.

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Headquarters of Maj. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, commanding the Free French Legion, announced that "our airmen took part in the operations carried out last night by the Royal Air Force over Germany."

19 Ships Lost

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that nine British merchant ships totaling 23,963 tons, four Allied ships totaling 7,335 tons, and six neutral ships totaling 20,734 tons, were sunk by enemy action in the week ended July 14.

Vigilance Now Swiss Keynote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Vigilance predominates in Swiss life today It is apparent in every citizen. Around the interior canton of Schwyz, scene of several battles in the Swiss wars of freedom, the peasants have a wary and suspicious demeanor when foreigners are around.

The Swiss indeed have learned their lesson from the experience of fifth columnists in Norway, Netherlands and Belgium. They have already increased the guard on bridges and important buildings and made the check up on foreigners more thorough.

At the beginning of hostilities it was possible to ride by bicycle or auto from one end of Switzerland to the other without being questioned. Now barriers are placed across the roads before cities and large towns at which one must show one's papers. From Geneva to Zürich there are four checkups on the highway.

If one is in a restaurant near a concentration of troops and looks foreign or speaks a high German instead of the Swiss dialect, military police are soon at hand to inquire about one's business.

There are few apologies at the inconvenience because everyone sees its necessity. One official said, "You see how it happened in Norway. There is no need for us repeating their mistakes." In every town at which one stops for more than 24 hours one is required to call at police headquarters and deposit one's papers for which a small fee is charged.

The officials seem particularly concerned lest the directions for attacking parachute jumpers fall into the hands of spies. One official remarked that there are Swiss Quislings who have to be watched.

U. S.-Soviet Pact Query Shelved by House

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The House by unanimous consent has shelved a resolution by Representative Hamilton Fish, (R) of New York, calling upon President Roosevelt to tell the House if there was any secret pact or agreement between the United States and Soviet Russia.

Hull in Last Place To Preside at Havana

HAVANA, July 23 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull drew No. 27 here today, thereby winning undisputed right to last place. As president of the conference the 20 other delegations would have to be absent, leaving him with no one to preside over before he could serve.

Honduras drew first place, followed by Haiti, Costa Rica, Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Brazil, Cuba, Paraguay, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Peru, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and the United States.

General Classified

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United States and Canada

(Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
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THE NORMAN SERVICE
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh
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Alterations—Repairs
Cleaning of every kind

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Features Page

The Monitor Camera Club's Juvenile Section

Credits: (1) Nancy R. Ranson, Dallas. (2) E. Ransom, Boston, Mass. (3) Northern Pacific Railway. (4) Mrs. C. C. Cooke, Whitefish, Montana.

(1) Even Swedish children attending the folk festivals and dances wear the national costumes. Each province has its own type of dress. (2) The bedtime story. (3) A young Sioux Indian brave at Mandan, N. D., takes time out for some light summer reading. (4) Happy and contented.

Camera Comments

For Better Photographs

The impossible of yesterday frequently becomes the possible of today. This is particularly true in the making of good photographs. There was a time when it was impossible to take good pictures unless there was plenty of sunlight, or at least strong daylight. However, modern cameras with their speedier lenses and modern films have changed all this. Every day—and every night, too—becomes picture-taking time. Of course, several things must be taken into consideration, chief among them being correct exposure.

Five important factors govern correct exposure. They are:

1. Type of subject photographed. Is it light or dark?
2. The light at the time the picture is taken. Is it a bright day, or a cloudy one? (In this connection, the time of day and the season of the year also must be considered. Is the picture being snapped early in the morning, at noontime, or late in the afternoon? And is it spring, summer, fall, or winter?)
3. The speed of the lens in the camera.
4. The speed of the film. (Later articles will deal with this.)
5. The lens opening or "stop."

Vacationists

About 32,000,000 persons visit the National Forests each year, and 11,000,000 of them use the camp and picnic grounds.

Gasoline in Warfare

How war uses up gasoline: A day's operation of a fleet of bombing and pursuit planes requires enough motor fuel to operate 3,000 American automobiles for a year.

Where Would You Find—

1. The scene of the 1940 American Legion Convention?
2. Cobble Mountain Dam?
3. An oasis?
4. The Berkshire Symphonic Festival?
5. The Beehive State?
6. Beaufort Sea?
7. The island of which Ajaccio is the capital?
8. Buttermilk Channel?
9. Vladivostok?
10. The United States Cavalry School?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Daily Quotation

THE talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do, without thought of fame.

—LONGFELLOW.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the LORD *is our judge, the* LORD *is our lawgiver, the* LORD *is our king; he will save us.*—ISA. 33:22.

In Lighter Vein

The Destination

Grandma Jackson and her young grandson were riding on a train. Grandma had dozed and suddenly she sat up. "What was the station the conductor called?" she asked the boy.

"He didn't announce any station; he just put his head in the door and sneezed."

"Get the bundles together quickly," said Grandma. "This is Oshkosh."—Christian Herald.

Amused Him?

In the course of an English lesson, the teacher wrote on the blackboard: "He was bent on seeing his old school."

"Now, children," she said, "I want you to study that sentence and then write it down in your own words."

One small boy obviously did some hard thinking. Then he proudly wrote:

"The sight of his old school doubled him up."—Answers.

—Allers, Sweden

"You see, Mr. Blithely, I'm getting married on my lunch-hour."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Boston, Massachusetts.
2. It is on Little River, Massachusetts; built for water supply and power; 263 feet high, it was completed in 1932.
3. A fertile spot in a desert.
4. A series of concerts given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in August.
5. Utah.
6. An arctic sea, northwest of Canada.
7. Corsica.
8. A channel in New York Harbor, extending from the Upper Bay, southwest of Governors Island, to the East River; 2.5 miles in length.
9. A fortified seaport in Russia on the Japan Sea.
10. Fort Riley, Kansas.

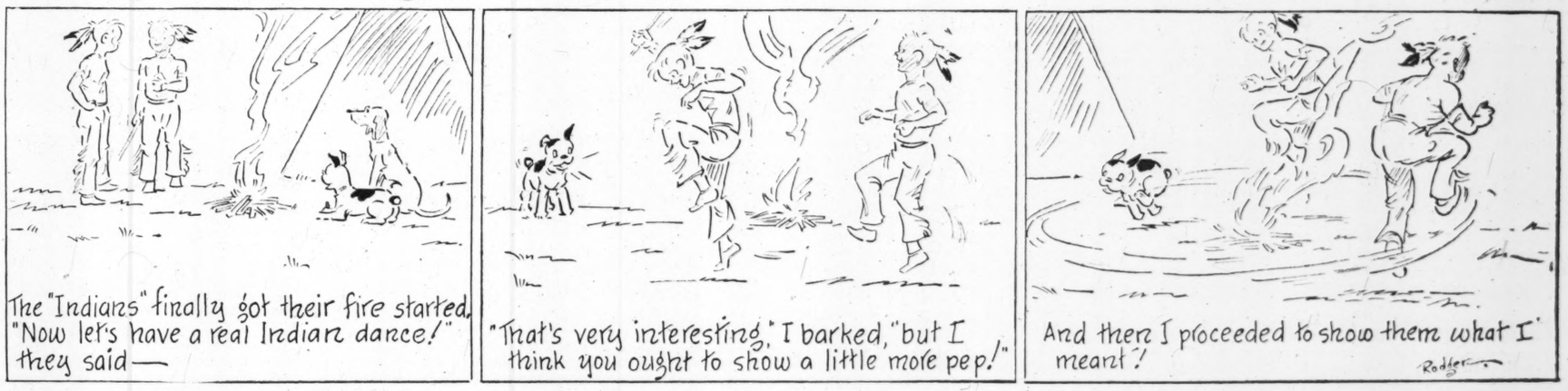
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Fore!*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE KEEPS CHALLENGING ME TO A GAME OF GOLF ? BUT IF I PLAY HIM, I'LL LOSE
ALL YOU NEED IS PRACTICE
NO — NO MATTER WHAT I DO, THE BALL NEVER SEEMS TO GET VERY FAR AWAY FROM ME
WOW — I HIT IT !
PLANK
SEE — WHAT DID I TELL YOU —

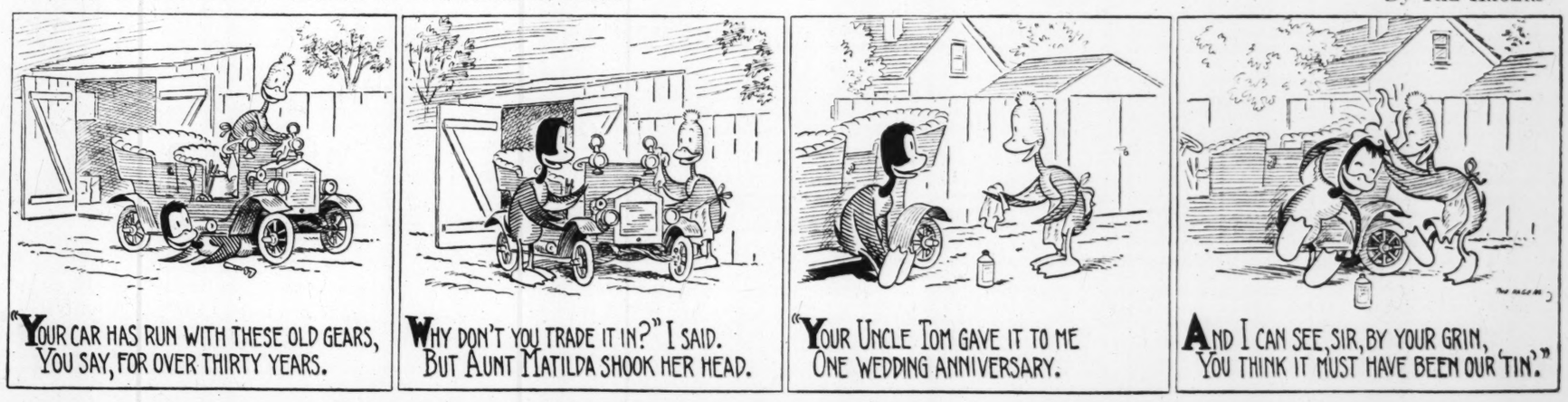
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now, Isn't That Better?*

By RODGERS


The "Indians" finally got their fire started. "Now let's have a real Indian dance!" they said—
"That's very interesting," I barked, "but I think you ought to show a little more pep!"
And then I proceeded to show them what I meant!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Remarks, Please*

By THE HAGERS


"YOUR CAR HAS RUN WITH THESE OLD GEARS, YOU SAY, FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS.
WHY DON'T YOU TRADE IT IN?" I SAID. BUT AUNT MATILDA SHOOK HER HEAD.
"YOUR UNCLE TOM GAVE IT TO ME ONE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.
AND I CAN SEE, SIR, BY YOUR GRIN, YOU THINK IT MUST HAVE BEEN OUR 'TIN'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Havana and London

Not by "parallel action," not by pre-consultation, but by what may some day be seen as a historic coincidence, the United States Secretary of State and Britain's Foreign Secretary made addresses of world-wide import within a short time of each other on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Hull and Lord Halifax spoke in very different terms and under different circumstances. Mr. Hull talked of possibilities of increasing the economic co-operation among American nations, of the necessity of guarding against transfer of European possessions among European Powers as the result of the war, and of defenses against "fifth column" activities. Lord Halifax replied to the Hitler speech in which Britain was warned to capitulate or face destruction. He pledged Britain to fight until its freedom was secure and that of Europe was restored. He called upon the British people not only to fight but to pray.

Yet in Havana and in London the same thing was happening: The representative of the most powerful defender of liberty in each hemisphere was saying "no" to tyranny and aggression. Had diplomatic consultation led to the timing of the two addresses, they could not have been more eloquently paired. But of course they were not "timed." The Havana Conference was slated weeks ago. Adolf Hitler spoke only days ago. Events have thus produced a coincidence with more than coincidental significance.

No Passports Needed

The American tourist, his world grown suddenly small, is looking with renewed interest toward Canada, where an international border is still an imaginary line.

To the north of the United States there remains one nation in which no passports are needed. In inviting Americans to visit the Dominion the Canadian Government has assured all bona fide United States citizens that they may enter Canada with the same informality as in previous years.

Yet, despite these assurances, there is a surprising confusion among many Americans over Canada's border requirements. Idle rumors and conflicting reports have given widespread impressions that United States citizens must contend with considerable red tape and difficulties in returning from Canada. Actually, the facts are these:

1—American citizens do not need passports.

2—Naturalized citizens are required to present naturalization papers.

3—While not mandatory, some document of identification such as birth or marriage certificate, driving license, club card, tax receipt, social security card, or the like is recommended to satisfy United States immigration authorities.

4—Canadian citizens are required to hold a passport and visa upon entering the United States.

The only change in the border regulations is the requirement that Canadians hold passports when traveling in the United States. Documentary identification and naturalization papers have been necessary in the past.

The war has not changed Canada. Its hospitality to the American visitor continues. Signs along the highways, placards in store windows, and advertisements in newspapers welcome the traveler. Border officials are courteous and patient. The Government has kept prices down. In fact, Americans this year will find that their money will go farther than ever because of the 10 per cent exchange in their favor. And to Canada, American tourist dollars mean exchange for much-needed wartime purchases in the United States.

With European travel cut off, Canada is a logical vacation ground for tourists seeking a change from the United States. The war has not changed the Old World atmosphere of French Canada. Nor has it altered the snow-capped mountains, flashing glaciers, and sparkling lakes farther west. The typically English cities of Victoria and Vancouver continue to reflect the peace and charm of old.

Americans traveling in Canada this year not only are further cementing the friendly relations that have marked a century and a quarter of United States and Canadian history, but financially they are aiding the British Empire in its battle for self-preservation and for the protection of democracy as a way of living.

Line Forms on Right

The bolt from President Roosevelt on the third-term issue is by no means yet a stampede, but the trickle of prominent personages into the camp of Wendell Willkie seems to be swelling into a fairly important stream. That this should take place within a few days after the close of the Democratic national convention indicates that the conservatives of the party have not been won over by the rough treatment they received from the New Deal field marshals at Chicago.

First there was the statement of Senator Edward F. Burke of Nebraska. This could be somewhat minimized by the fact that Mr. Burke was defeated for renomination after having opposed the Administration on several major issues. But the loss of a minority following by the Democrats might easily place Nebraska in the Republican column this fall.

Now announcement is made of a committee of anti-New Deal Democrats to serve as a rallying center for the organization of bolters on the third-term or other issues. It is to be headed by Lewis W. Douglas and John W. Hanes, two former undersecretaries in the President's official family. Several active women leaders have taken their position early. Now chief interest will center on the group of right-wing Democratic Senators who have repeatedly challenged the leftist tendencies in the New Deal.

It is plainly too early for Willkie forces to claim the election as won. The Republican vote has a long way to climb from the setback of 1936, and newspaper polls indicate it may yet be a little below even with the Roosevelt support. But such changes of affiliation as have been going on in the last few days appear to set a strong trend.

A Minimum for Stenographers

Women office workers in Massachusetts have been set on the road toward receiving a long delayed protection from the Commonwealth. Up to last September there was no State limit on their hours of employment. Outside of factories covered by the Federal wage-hour law, many women in offices worked ten, eleven, or twelve hours a day during rush seasons.

In contrast the factory workers and even office workers employed in factories engaged in interstate commerce have under the Federal wage-hour act a forty-two-hour week as of this year, due to be shortened to forty, plus a minimum wage.

This week, however, the State Minimum Wage Commission accepted tentatively a minimum wage of $16.50, which amounts to 41.2 cents an hour, for women office workers in Massachusetts. That is better than the minimums under the Federal wage-hour law, none of which go over 40 cents. This figure, which seems likely to be made effective this fall, applies to the experienced worker; the inexperienced would receive $15 a week. The $16.50 is proposed as a living wage, based on studies of budgets. It is the highest Massachusetts has ever set, except one, in its twenty-three minimum wage orders.

Of the more than 100,000 feminine clerical workers in the State, a considerable number receive less than the minimum pay tentatively set. The thanks of thousands of women working in business and professional offices will doubtless go this fall to the Minimum Wage Commission if these standards are actually put into effect for an industrious but unorganized group of women.

The Trend Is Dry

Good news comes out of Chicago, from reports prepared for the annual national convention of the W. C. T. U. next month. Despite the fact that more money is being spent for intoxicants and that liquor is much more available today than ever before, distinct gains have been registered for the cause of temperance. The outstanding achievement is the record of no sizable region voting to change from dry to wet in 1939, while—as in every year since repeal — the anti-liquor forces won more than half of all local option elections, gaining in twenty-nine States.

Obviously the general lack of enforcement of regulatory liquor laws, especially those pertaining to youth, plus the continued bad record of the drinking automobile driver, is resulting in public revulsion against the liquor traffic wherever the issue is raised. Naturally, a democracy, to be prepared for all eventualities, must arm itself morally as well as physically.

Our Readers Say—

Conscription of Women, Too?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was good to see on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor a letter entitled "United States Should Declare War." I heartily agree with this writer who states that "We (the United States) should declare war on Germany and Italy now!"

Being a woman who cannot knit but can drive a car alone from Florida to Massachusetts without worrying over it, I can see no reason why there could not be conscription of women as well as of men. I read recently the excellent and well-thought-out letter on the Editorial Page on the subject of conscription of men. The allocation of work in the conscription of women could be worked out according to ability just as in the case of men.

I had an older brother in the Navy during the last World War and for years I have rebelled over all of our brave men being killed off in war while our brave women have had to stay home just because they were born women instead of men. We love our country as much as you men do and I know many women who would be glad to have a part in the actual action if we had to defend our country or take the initiative and destroy before being destroyed. I would like nothing better than to drive an ambulance for those in need and I would not mind driving a tank if I proved large and strong enough physically.

I firmly believe there are thousands of women who would welcome careers in the army and air corps—whole divisions of women fighting for home, families and country! War seems to require a great deal of moral as well as physical courage. Women have both. And their endurance is far greater than that of many men. Call out the womanhood of the democracies and don't worry about doing their job well.

Furthermore, it would seem to me that if we sent over to England pilots and airplanes for the express purpose of destroying the war supplies, ammunition plants and landing fields of the enemies of civilization, we would soon stop a great deal of fighting.

Chestnut Hill, Mass. L. O.

Making Democracy Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Amid all the talk about "making democracy work" in America, let us remember that it is working. The first essential of democracy is liberty, not security. We have the liberty.

Liberty can be legislated by the passage of a law. Voting of a law cannot bring security. Law can help, but what counts more is the natural resources of the country, economic forces, and above all the character of the individual. Even if the most perfect laws that could be devised to further the economic security of individuals were put into effect in the United States tonight, tomorrow would begin the development of insecurity. Lack would continue to be generated by personal shiftlessness, meager ability, illness, vice, alcoholism, gambling, etc.

If democracy is taken to mean a perfect society, we are obviously not going to get that until the kingdom of heaven comes on earth. In the meantime let us recognize that in America we have the best approximation of a perfect democracy to be found. Besides the freedom, Americans enjoy the highest degree of security, economic as well as military. Unquestionably there is a great deal more that America should do to advance its democracy. But for the protection of that democracy, one of the best things we can do is to appreciate what we have today, and not kick it around. W. F.

Boston

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Minority Opinion

Willkie on War

The sudden rise of Wendell Willkie has evoked a chorus of questions as to what he stands for. The best summation of his views is contained in an article in April Fortune Magazine which he called "We, the People, a Foundation for a Political Platform for Recovery." By permission of Fortune we are reprinting excerpts from this program.

Today the whole world is so closely knit, the oceans are so small, and the peoples of the world are so dependent upon each other, that it is not realistic to make domestic policies without considering their relationship to foreign affairs. Of all the major Powers, the United States is the least dependent on others. We are most amply endowed with resources, we have the highest standard of living, and we have the greatest geographical protection. Nevertheless, we are not entirely isolated. It makes a great deal of difference to us—politically, economically, and emotionally—what kind of world exists beyond our shores. We cannot build our New World here without taking that other world into account.

The international situation, of course, is complicated at present by war. If it were not for the war—or wars—it would be easier to lay down a long-term policy that would have constructive results. As it is, the best we can do is to use elementary common sense. This, it seems, is just what our political leaders refuse to do. Some political leaders, both Democratic and Republican, have taken extreme positions to which common sense cannot possibly follow them.

* * *

Let us take the case of Finland as an illustration. Technically, Finland was not a belligerent—it never declared war on anybody and never started any fighting—so that it did not come within the provisions of the Neutrality Act. Finland had also paid the interest on its debt to the United States, so that it did not come within the provisions of the Johnson Act. So it was proposed in Congress that the Government should grant a loan or credit to that country.

But it was just at this point that the isolationists in Congress assumed a position that a contortionist might have been proud of. It was well known that Finland was in desperate need of airplanes and munitions generally, and wanted to use the money to buy those things from the United States and other countries. The isolationists, however, said that Finland should be permitted to use this money only for nonmilitary purposes. And the reason given for such a restriction was that the sale of military equipment might lead us into war. It might be regarded as a hostile act by Finland's enemy or enemies. . . .

Clearly, we have a right to lend, buy, sell, or borrow, with respect to any country we designate. We might well drop that right for the sake of peace. Yet we must remember that no foreign nation wants to have the United States as its enemy or will contrive to find a cause for hostility with this country. In fact, its tendency will be the other way—to overlook annoyances in the hope of keeping us neutral.

* * *

If the aggressive countries today—the U. S. S. R., Germany, and Japan—were looking for quarrels to pick with the United States, they could find plenty of excuses. The Government, for instance, has encouraged the sale of military equipment to England and France. It has also expressed its vigorous opposition to certain of the policies of Germany, the U. S. S. R., and Japan. It has even gone so far as to call for a "moral embargo" against Japan. It has refused to recognize the State of Manchukuo, which the Japanese took from China, and it has similarly refused to recognize Germany's conquest of Czechoslovakia or the conquest of Poland.

It has withdrawn our Ambassador from Germany. The President of our country has written notes of protest to the dictator of Germany and the dictator of the U. S. S. R., etc. No one of those things involved us in a war, and neither would a loan to Finland, however the Finns used the money.

It does not seem to us that our foreign policy need be complicated by the obsessions of the extremists on either side. Our political foreign experts should get rid of the habit of whispering through the window and slipping things down the back alley. Our foreign policies should be forthright and clear. We are opposed to war. But we do not intend to relinquish our right to sell whatever we want to those defending themselves from aggression. And we are not so foolish as to believe that these sales of products at our ports, with our ships withdrawn from combat areas, can possibly involve us in hostilities.

The Tillie Baker

The Log of the Sea

In 1876 the bark Tillie Baker was building in Harrington, Maine. Capt. Isaac Boynton, of that port, was appointed to command her. He was a shipmaster of ability and like many masters of those days spent much time in the shipyard supervising the construction of the bark. The frames and knees, and every timber of her, keel and keelson, underwent his inspection. Her planking was sound and well secured with locust treenails, or "trunnels" as they are called in Maine. Captain Boynton, while looking after the work, noticed a boy named Carty, a spry lad fetching and carrying for the shipwrights and riggers, running errands here and there, and everywhere around the growing ship. Young Carty was as keen about the soundness of the bark as was her future master; he cherished a hope that he might be allowed to ship in her as a boy.

When the Tillie Baker slid down the ways, and her masts were stepped and her gangs of rigging lifted and set up, young Carty found the master willing to sign him on for the maiden voyage. Just how soundly the lad slept on his first night on board the new bark is not known; he may not have slept at all, for this joining with a ship was serious business. Young Carty never left the bark Tillie Baker for thirty-eight years!

* * *

After a voyage Carty was shipped as able seaman, and then, in due course, as he perfected his seamanship and studied navigation, he was selected by Captain Boynton to take a watch as second mate. The old skipper had seen to his bark, she was soundly built and well found, and in Mr. Carty he secured a mate equal to his ship, for young Carty was promoted after a few more voyages and became first mate of the Tillie Baker.

When Capt. Isaac Boynton's time at sea came to a close, Capt. C. W. Carty, at the age of 27, succeeded to the command. For seventeen years more he sailed her about the world, stumping to windward and setting the course. He knew every timber and spar, every rope and sail of her; she was as much part of him as his own body. He was a merchant seaman in every sense of the word, managing his vessel, securing cargoes, negotiating the sale of commodities. Slowly he bought into her and, at the close of his service, Captain Carty was the owner of three quarters of his ship. When he stood on his poop, his telescope under his arm, the ensign flying from the gaff, his blue eyes searching aloft and to windward, he looked the world squarely in the face.

* * *

The Captain is still hearty, one of the most reliable and respected of that small group of American shipmasters who survey vessels and cargoes in the Port of New York. You may meet him at 'Change Hour on the floor of the Maritime Exchange and he will tell you of the way ships were sailed and managed, and of his unfailing bonus on every voyage homeward from the Chincha Islands laden with nitrate. He will tell you:

"I have never turned out my cargo below invoice. Every time the humidity was above eighty, off came my hatches, weather permitting, and nature did the rest."

Every legitimate trading advantage was resorted to by the old shipmasters. Instead of being plucked in the ports of the world, those able mariners met friend and foe, fair dealer and cheater, and, because they knew their business as well as their ships, few were able to take an unfair toll of them.

The Cartys are still going to sea. The captain's lad, Elmer, once served under me on board the schoolship Newport. The old shipmaster is proud of his son, now an officer in the modern American Merchant Marine.

FELIX RIESENBERG

The Wide Horizon

The Price of Liberty

By Frank Parker Stockbridge

"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

In my boyhood that was one of the axioms printed in flowing Spencerian script across the top of a page of the copybook.

The younger generation seldom if ever read or heard those aphorisms. Penmanship went out of fashion, like the sentiments inscribed by the old fogies who compiled the copybooks. The typewriter came in. The sentence which the budding typist had to copy over and over was: "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."

That is decidedly less sententious than Curran's immortal axiom. Its significance is not so obvious to the thoughtful. But I submit that it not only contains all the letters of the alphabet, which is its educational function for the youth of the machine age, but that it also proves the truth of the words we wrote in our copybooks.

You don't get it? Try changing a couple of words. Change "fox" to "shirt." For "dog" read "democracies."

"The quick brown-shirt jumps over the lazy democracies."

John Philpot Curran saw it coming in 1790. To the Irish Parliament he said:

"It is the common fate of the indolent to see their rights become a prey to the active. The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt."

* * *

Before our eyes we have seen the rights of indolent nations become the prey of the active. The brown-shirted Nazis have been quicker than the lazy democracies.

All the world had either forgotten the old copybook maxim about the price of Liberty—forgotten it or held it in contempt as an expression of the outworn philosophy of a bygone era. Vigilance, eternal vigilance? How silly, in a world at peace! In this modern age such things were settled by international conferences and treaties. What need of vigilance in a world full of mutual good will? Especially since the rest of us had combined to draw Germany's teeth?

So the indolent democracies relaxed their vigilance. Nobody knew that better than the Quick Brown Fox; but nobody paid much attention to him and his Nazi Brown-Shirts. Only Dorothy Thompson and Colonel Lindbergh. What did they know about international affairs, anyway? Dorothy was a woman and therefore inclined to be guided by intuition rather than reason. As for Lindy, with his fantastic tale of thousands and thousands of fighting planes, why, they'd pinned a decoration on him in Berlin. Didn't that prove he'd sold out to Hitler?

And the brass hats leaned back in their swivel chairs and hooked their spurs more firmly to the tops of their desks and told their governments there was nothing to worry about.

And not one in a thousand of them read "Mein Kampf."

For himself, Hitler . . . would be the Quick Brown Fox and jump all over the lazy dogs.

He did. It has happened. France has gone; Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, like a row of dominoes on end. Now England stands alone.

* * *

Alone? England has never stood alone. The British Empire has never been stronger in the loyalty and courage of its far-flung Dominions and colonies than it is today. Never before has it been able to rally to the standard of St. George such an array of fit and faithful fighting men.

Manpower alone will not win. Courage alone cannot conquer an invading army. England needs planes and bombs, guns and shells, and fighting ships.

We, the United States of America, must supply those needs. Neutrality? Who says we are neutral? A silly law enacted by a Congress which believed we could keep out of war when all the rest of the world was in it. A law that has already been violated in spirit, if not in letter, by our own government.

England is fighting *our* war. Shall she fight alone?

It is our war because with England gone our turn will come next. With Britain conquered, the British navy in Hitler's hands, the Atlantic may well be renamed the German Ocean. Britain does not need our manpower. She desperately needs our airpower, all the fighting equipment that we can spare.

I saw in an old English garden a sun-dial with this inscription carved on the stone face: "It is later than you think." It may be later than we think for us of America. It is time to do what we can for the Liberty we profess to believe in. Let us prove our faith, that highest of spiritual concepts, by helping England *now*!

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